The Literary Digest

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BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1905.

ASSETS.

Government, State, City, County and other Bonds, cost value, (MARKET VALUE, $294,309,761.)	$287,062,384
(Company does not include in Assets the excess $7,247,377 of market value of Bonds owned over cost.)	
Bonds and Mortgages (413 first liens),	23,595,105
Deposits in 489 Banks throughout the world (at interest $15,241,793),	17,694,110
Loans to Policy-holders on Policies as security (reserve value thereof, $50,000,000),	35,867,475
Real Estate, 23 pieces (including eleven office buildings, valued at $10,940,000),	13,257,500
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities,	4,086,171
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $5,500,000),	3,331,618
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities,	2,746,326
Interest and Rents accrued,	2,469,571
Loans on Bonds (market value, $783,565),	550,000
(Company does not invest in stocks.)	
TOTAL ASSETS,	$390,660,260

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Dept.), Dec. 31, 1904,		$336,222,459
All other Liabilities on Policies, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentation for payment,		6,909,661
Reserve on Policies which the Company voluntarily sets aside in excess of the State's requirements,	$6,830,023	
Reserve to provide Dividends payable to Policy-holders during 1905, and thereafter, as the periods mature:		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies,	24,982,787	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies,	5,736,259	
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies,	344,601	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies,	303,837	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies,	868,953	
Reserve to provide for all other contingencies,	8,461,680	
Total (not including $7,247,377 excess of market value of Bonds owned over cost),		47,528,140
TOTAL LIABILITIES,		$390,660,260

INCOME, 1904.

New Premiums,	$16,133,824	
Renewal Premiums,	64,422,754	
TOTAL PREMIUMS,		$80,556,578
Interest Receipts from:		
Bonds owned,	$10,634,987	
Mortgage loans,	1,069,232	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by Policies,	1,943,063	
Bank Deposits and Collateral Loans,	702,056	
TOTAL INTEREST RECEIPTS,		14,349,338
Rents from Company's properties,		946,723
Profits realized on Securities sold during the year,		499,688
Deposits on account of Registered Bond Policies, etc.		538,945
TOTAL CASH INCOME,		$96,891,272

DISBURSEMENTS, 1904.

Paid for Death-Claims ($19,734,245), Endowments ($5,051,629), and Annuities ($1,723,160),	$26,509,034
Paid for Dividends ($5,989,491), Surrender Values ($7,790,058) and other Payments ($95,279) to Policy-holders,	13,874,828
Commissions and all other payments to agents, $7,276,850 (on New Business of year $342,212,569); Medical Examiners' Fees $788,761, and Inspection of Risks $178,155,	8,243,766
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Legal Fees, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions on $1,586,396,739 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures	11,204,101
*TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS,	$59,831,729
Balance for Reserves—Excess of Income over Disbursements for year,	37,059,543
The Expense ratio for 1904 is lower than for 1903	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS AND BALANCE FOR RESERVES,	$96,891,272

New Business Paid for in 1904 (185,367 Policies) **$342,212,569**
Gain in 1904 (4,249 Policies) **$15,554,323**

Total Paid-for Insurance in force (924,712 Policies) **$1,928,609,308**
Gain in 1904 (112,001 Policies) **$183,396,409**

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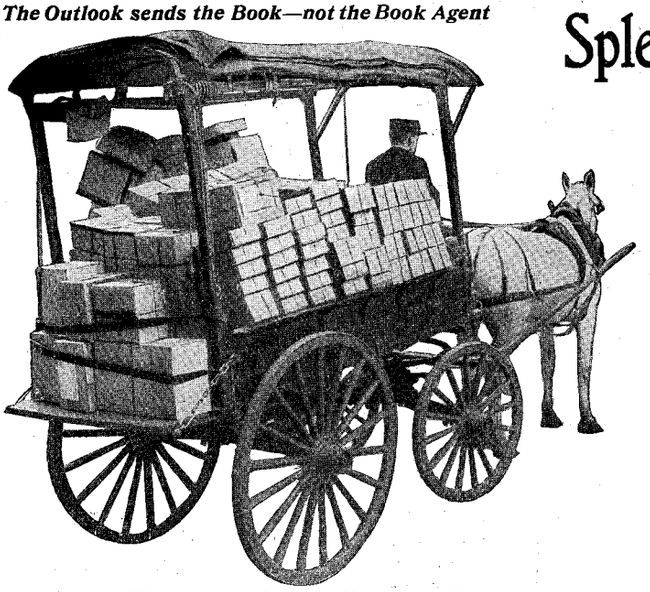
The Outlook sends the Book—not the Book Agent



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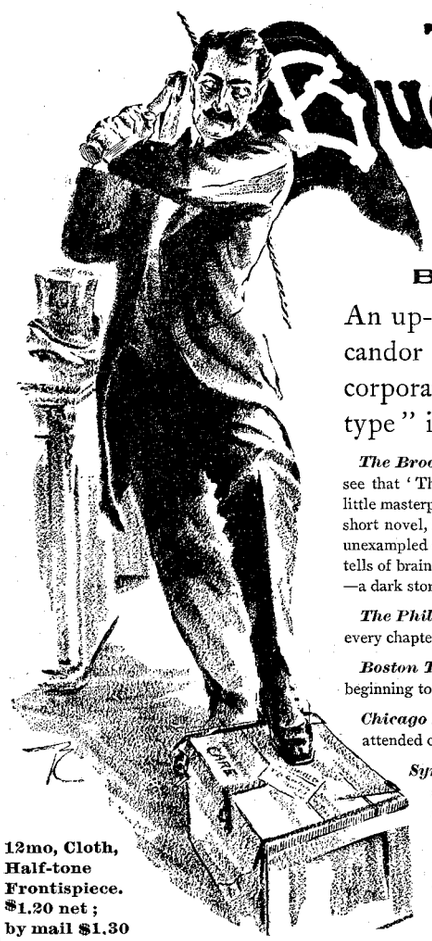

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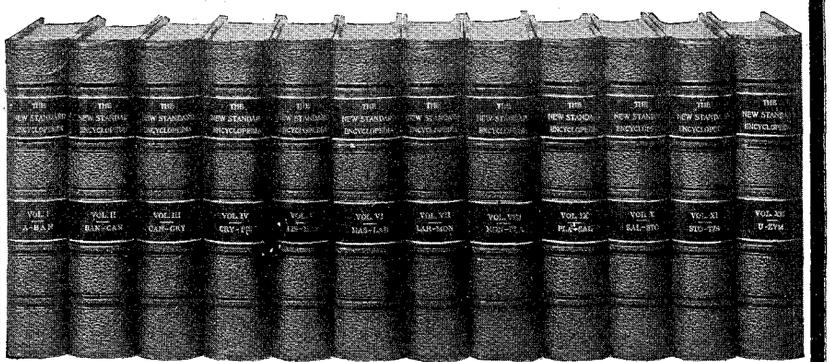

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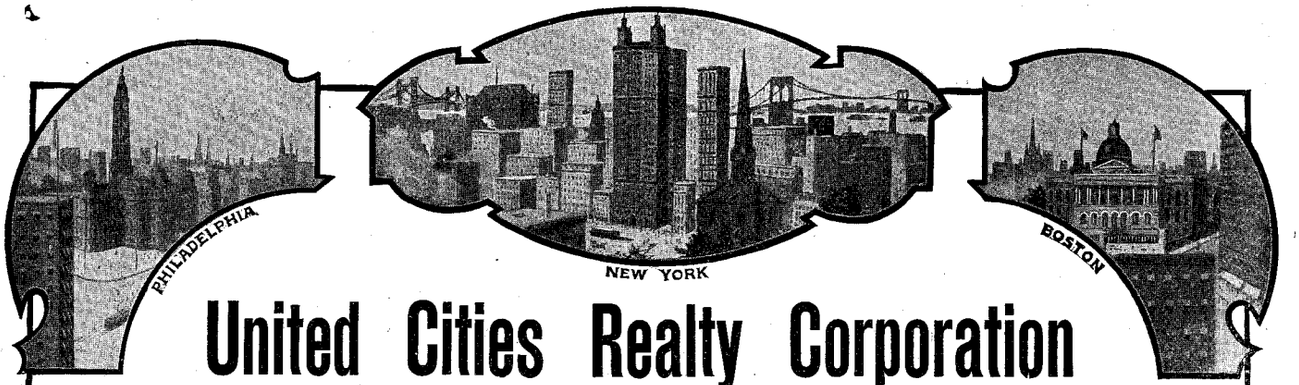

United Cities Realty Corporation

versus

"Frenzied Finance"

EVERYONE in the United States is reading with intense interest the story which is now running in one of the monthly magazines of the alleged use of the investment funds of the people by men at the head of great organizations for their own private purposes. While it is impossible to say to what extent the writer of these articles is actuated by selfish or revengeful motives—and it is unjust in the highest sense to include the management of all great institutions under the ban which he places upon a few—yet to those who are familiar with the movements of the times and the tremendous influence exerted by comparatively few men upon the finances of the country, the revelation—unsavory as it is—was unquestionably needed, and the financial world will be better for the moral cleansing process through which it is thus made to pass.

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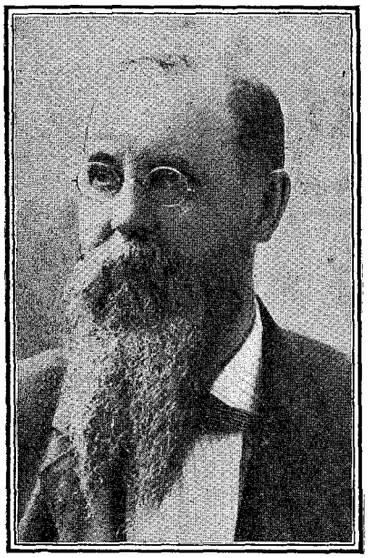
the answer of the Czar, in which several important reforms are promised. The United States stopped civil strife in Panama; Argentine and Chile have settled their differences; while disturbed conditions continue in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, and Colombia.

In the United States the most important event of the year, according to the Kansas City *Star*, "was the tremendous popular indorsement of the administration of President Roosevelt with a victory never before equaled in an American presidential election." Other important domestic events are thus summarized by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*:

"The history of the United States during the past year has been that of a nation doing notable things for the welfare of its own people, and exploiting its influence and resources in directions which will benefit the world. Easily first among the great works of public utility begun in 1904 is that of the Panama Canal, now a purely American undertaking, whose construction will be carried forward with the celerity and energy which characterize American enterprise. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, exceeding in extent and comprehensiveness all previous efforts of the kind, epitomized in a spectacular way the progress of the country and of the age in every sphere of industrial activity. The completion of great engineering projects, such as the subways of New York and Boston, the beginning of the vast work of tunneling the Hudson River, mark a stage in the development of rapid means of communication in American cities.

"The year 1904 will be memorable for the initiative taken by the United States for the calling of another Hague conference in the interest of the world's peace and for the negotiation of various arbitration treaties in which our good offices and participation have been helpful."



SENATOR MITCHELL, OF OREGON.
Indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of public lands.

In inventive and scientific circles the year has not been very productive, but, as the New York *World* points out, it has seen the development of many previous discoveries along lines already laid out. Several disastrous occurrences are recorded, aside from the yearly railroad accidents. Baltimore, Rochester, and Toronto suffered great loss by fire, and the burning of the *General Slocum* and the sinking of the *Norge* were the greatest of the disasters on water.

The features of the financial and commercial year are summarized by *Bradstreet's* as follows:

"Taken as a whole, 1904 was the direct antithesis of 1903, which began finely and ended lamely. Like the latter, it was a year of sharply contrasting counter-movements in trade, industry, and speculation. . . . . .

"Wheat alone of the important crops was shorter by 13 per cent. than in 1903, and 200,000,000 bushels, or 26 per cent., less than in 1901. Statistics of interior movement, however, indicate some underestimation. Flour-milling necessities induced imports of Canadian wheat in bond, the return of some American already exported, the shipment of Pacific coast wheat to the East, and offerings of Russian grain at Atlantic ports. Record yields of potatoes, barley, and rice and next to the largest crops of corn and oats, however, guarantee a yield of food crops 8 per cent. larger than in 1903, while higher prices indicate returns to producers exceeding all previous years. One drawback is that, owing to insistent domestic demand, we have fallen from first place as a wheat exporter, and European shortages have been supplied by Russia, India, and Argentina. European demand for our corn gives hope that some of our trade may be regained. The enormous cotton crop—possibly 13,000,000 bales—assures a large supply after two years of short yields, but the money return to the South will be less than in 1903. Cotton proved the mainstay of our foreign trade. Our total exports in 1904 will probably aggregate $1,460,000,000, a sum only 2 per cent. below 1903, the record total, and of this raw cotton has contributed one-fourth, the largest sum ever realized from one article. This gain and those made by beef cattle, iron, and steel, copper, mineral oils, and latterly cotton goods, are the bright spots in a trade that, because of the enormous reduction in breadstuffs shipments, which are less than half those of 1903, just failed to equal the best of the past four years of excellent export business. Imports will exceed $1,025,000,000, a sum at least 2 per cent. larger than the 1903 record total, and making with exports a total of $2,485,000,000, slightly in excess of the record."

Among the dead of the year are many persons of distinction. We summarize from the Philadelphia *Record*:

For this State (Pennsylvania), of course, the list begins with Senator Quay, and with him may be mentioned Senators Hanna and Hoar—three of the most prominent figures in the Senate. Ex-Senator Vest, who had but recently retired from public life, also died last year. Two of the most prominent Confederate commanders, Generals Longstreet and Gordon, were among the dead. Notable churchmen who died were Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, and Bishop Huntington, of Central New York. Of artists and literary men there were: John Rogers, who, if not a great, was certainly a popular sculptor, and R. S. Greenough, one of our greatest sculptors; Laurence Hutton, Park Godwin, and Professor von Holst. Other notable deaths were those of Postmaster-General Payne, Mayor McLane, of Baltimore, and George Francis Train.

The most distinguished foreigner who died was Paul Kruger, of the Transvaal. Others were Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir Henry M. Stanley, Theodor Herzl (the Zionist), George Frederick Watts, and Jean Léon Gérôme, Sir Edwin Arnold, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, Samuel Smiles, Sir Leslie Stephen, and George L. Watson (English yacht designer).

A review of the leading religious developments of the year will be found in another department.

THE PUBLIC LAND FRAUDS.

A SCANDAL "beside which the postal frauds will seem like the work of petty-larceny thieves" is anticipated by the New York *Press* (Rep.) as a result of recent charges made in connection with the administration of public lands in Oregon, Idaho, and California. Legal proceedings have already been instituted against United States Senator Mitchell and Representative Hermann, both of Oregon, and Mr. John H. Hall, United States district attorney of Oregon, has been removed from office by the President. The significance of this new governmental crusade is thus gaged by the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.):

"What is now in progress is but another stage of a series of inquiries which have had results in a number of arrests, in several indictments, and some convictions. For more than a year past the Government has been active in the prosecution of a ring of 'operators' who by various fraudulent methods thought they had succeeded in gathering to themselves considerable sections of the public domain mainly in the Pacific Northwest. Their operations were engineered from several points contemporaneously. They had their representatives or agents in New York, in Washington, in Oregon, and in California, and, of course their accomplices, without whose aid they could have done little toward carrying out their schemes, were dishonest officials.

"Some of these officials have been indicted and others have been convicted, but the suggestion of despatches from Oregon is that the great patrons, the real bosses, are 'higher up.' The hope is natural that the inquiry will climb to the highest points of vantage

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on which the great beneficiaries and secret promoters of these frauds have relied for safety."

The Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) supplies the following further information:

"Fraudulent practises in connection with the distribution of government lands have been common in the past, and the opportunities for them have been abundant. In erecting the national domain into States and Territories the federal Government in many cases reserved immense tracts of land to be used in such manner as it might deem wise. In all, the domain thus acquired and placed under the jurisdiction of Congress covers a vast territory. Tho much of it has been taken up by Indian reservations, preemption or sale, about 1,070,000,000 acres still remain, of which 917,000,000 are unappropriated and unreserved. The total value of this territory has been estimated at about $1,000,000,000. In distributing these lands to individuals the Government has tried different plans. The common method of distribution now is that provided for under the homestead act, whereby persons who have certain qualifications and who can show that they have entered upon land for its occupation and improvement in accordance with the terms of the law can receive a patent or deed to the land, paying only a nominal fee. In such cases the land-seekers file their applications with local officials representing the government land office. After investigation these officials issue certificates attesting the validity of the claim and these certificates are sent to Washington to be passed upon finally.

"The charge against Senator Mitchell and Congressman Hermann is that, in collusion with certain claimants, they conspired to expedite to patent certain certificates that were fraudulent or fictitious, using their official influence to that end. Whatever the truth may be, the fact that the Government, in its effort to stop land frauds, does not hesitate to strike at high officials if it finds ground for such action should have no little restraining effect on the politicians who have made such frauds a specialty."

Senator Mitchell is the third Senator within a year to be indicted for crime. He was elected to the Senate in 1873, and has represented his State at Washington for the greater part of twenty-two years. Says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.):

"It has created much surprise and regret that such an old, experienced, and respected statesman as John H. Mitchell should be mixed up in land frauds and be compelled to stand trial before a jury in the federal court for crimes which, if proved against him, may possibly make him spend the rest of his life behind prison walls. The Senator is now over seventy years of age. There is hardly enough time or energy left in him to make amends for any crime he may be guilty of, or to rehabilitate his reputation if the suspicions and charges against him should be proved. But an indictment does not always mean conviction or guilt, and the Oregon statesman will not be regarded as an evil-doer until he is so adjudged on a fair trial.

"A few decades ago the position of a United States Senator was looked upon as so dignified and exalted that it protected the incumbent even from reproach. Many Senators have shown political bias and bad judgment, but the number who have been impugned for personal dishonesty has been very small. In recent years, however, the Senate seems to be falling somewhat in the estimation of the people. A man is no longer considered great and honorable merely because he is a Senator. His position simply gives him a fine opportunity to prove himself as such, and in some cases the most has not been made of this opportunity."

COTTON BURNING IN THE SOUTH.

SEVERAL correspondents have written to Southern newspapers advising the farmers to burn a part of their cotton in order to raise the market price, and a circular making the same proposal is said to have been widely distributed. During the past month the Charleston *News and Courier* printed a letter calling upon the men of the South to "rise up and on the first of January burn one million bales of cotton. If that doesn't remedy the matter," continued the writer, "burn another million bales!" So far as can be ascertained, the net result of these inflammatory exhortations up to date has been the burning of one cotton bale in Clay County, Ga. This single episode, however, with its accretion of legend and exaggeration, has served to start a spirited discussion throughout the country. *The Wall Street Journal* comments indignantly on what it regards as an "immoral proceeding," concluding: "The incident is most depressing to those who realize the absolute dependence of free institutions upon a sound public opinion, especially in the matter of morals." The Boston *Transcript* finds the proceeding "more foolish than immoral." The New York *Globe* declares:

"If, as predicted, the burning becomes general, it will be one of the most remarkable agrarian movements ever known. If the planters are really possessed of the notion that by destroying part of their property they can make the remainder more valuable than the whole, then the political economists, from Adam Smith down,

AGRICULTURAL ARSON.
Burning Cotton at Fort Gaines, Ga
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE ELYSIAN COTTON FIELDS
HAPPY HUNTING GROUND
THE ELYSIUM DAILY GAZOOT
COTTON GOES TO LOWEST PRICE IN YEARS
PLANTERS BURN COTTON TO BOOST UP PRICES
BOLL WEEVIL

A BURNING SHAME.
MR. BOLL WEEVIL: "Burning cotton to keep the price up! Why do they gun for me, the best friend they ever had?"
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE COTTON BURNING EPISODE.

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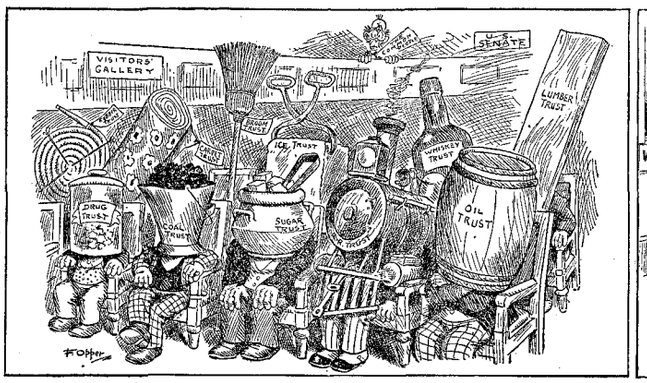
ATTORNEY GENERAL: "Try it awhile —My head aches and it's got to be solved." —McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.



THE SENATE WILL PLEASE COME TO ORDER. —Opper in the New York *American*.

GOOD USE OF THE BIG STICK. —De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

CONGRESS AND THE TRUSTS CARICATURED.

may well ask themselves if their teaching has not been altogether idle. The corn-burning in the West is not a precedent. The corn was used as fuel, the farmers discovering that it was cheaper to burn the corn than to buy coal. In England, when the bank-notes were burned, there was a somewhat similar movement, but it proceeded from a different motive. Our trades-unions have regulations which imply economic waste, but these uniformly are in the way of increasing the demand, not for the destruction of an existent supply."

In the South, however, there is little disposition to regard the episode in a serious light. "There was a vast amount of smoke caused by this little fire," remarks the Atlanta *Journal*. The Macon *Telegraph* pronounces the cotton-burning proposals "absurd"; and the Augusta *Chronicle* observes: "The whole thing seems too radically ridiculous to have originated even with no other idea than perpetrating a joke." The Florida *Times-Union and Citizen* (Jacksonville) says:

"The Southern cotton-planters, getting a fancy price for their cotton last year, very foolishly planted this year by far the largest acreage ever planted. They have no one except themselves to blame for the present price of cotton. The price to-day is none too low. The farmers of the South could have made it 20 cents or 5. If they chose to make it 5 cents, they have no reason to complain that it is 6½. In ignoring the law of supply and demand, they have brought the price of cotton below the cost of production. They have done this themselves, and it is childish in them to try to throw the blame on others.

"If the present price of cotton will teach the farmers of the South to grow other things that they need, and only grow cotton as a surplus crop, it will do them a vast amount of good. They have the cotton situation entirely in their own hands. They can get whatever they wish for cotton. They have sold it as high as a dollar a pound, and while it is to be hoped that they will never do this again the fact that they have shows that they have the situation completely in their own hands.

"We hear much talk of new cotton sections. We can not blame the nations of Europe for trying to become independent of the South, but they certainly can not become so while the present generation is alive. Whether they will one hundred years from now is a matter of guess, but for all practical purposes the South has a monopoly of cotton and will keep it as far as we can see into the future. The South has no competition to fear, except Southern competition. If the South will produce a 10,000,000-bale crop, it need not worry over what the balance of the world does. It will get 15 cents for its cotton. If it produces a crop of more than 12,000,000 bales, it will get 5 cents."

The American Cotton Manufacturer (Charlotte, N. C.) says:

"The air is filled with almost every conceivable kind of plan for putting the price of cotton back to ten cents. Between the ridiculous suggestion that the farmers burn 1,000,000 bales and the more reasonable one that they shall refuse to sell such cotton as remains in their possession at prevailing prices, all manner of more or less practicable and utterly impracticable schemes have been seriously put forth. . . . . .

"If all this talk and action leads to the elimination of parasitical control of the market and a *steadying of values* it will be of untold benefit to the entire trade.

"No doubt all this earnest agitation will be of some real value, but the most diligent and serious consideration of the entire question by leaders not only in the culture, but also in the manufacturing and wholesale merchandizing of the world's cotton, will be absolutely necessary for the evolution of the best measures for self-protection."

PROSECUTING THE "PAPER TRUST."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Attorney-General Moody are "entitled to public commendation and gratitude," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), for their action in beginning suit to enjoin the operations of the General Paper Company of Wisconsin. "Every newspaper reader in the country is interested in this action," adds the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.). The legal step referred to was urged a year ago by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at its meeting in New York, and is based on the subsequent investigations of James M. Beck, of New York, and Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, Minn., special attorneys appointed by the United States Government. According to the New York *Commercial* (Ind. Rep.):

"The facts unearthed have justified the attorney-general in bringing suit against this Western paper 'combine' looking to its dissolution and the prevention of its illegal practises—and it may reasonably be regarded as only an initial movement which, if successful, will eventually be directed against all law-breakers in the paper and other manufacturing trades.

"That it must be successful those consumers having the closest knowledge of conditions in the news-print-paper trade can scarcely doubt. Consolidations and combinations among manufacturers in this line—there are two of them, one operating chiefly in the West, the other in the East—have failed conspicuously both in promoting economies of production and in reducing the price. In 1897 the average cost of white paper to the leading daily newspapers of the country was about $35 per ton. To-day some of them pay as high as $45 per ton; and the average cost is probably above $41. In other words, under 'trust' control in the paper trade the newspaper publishers of the United States are paying about $4,800,000 a year more for paper than they paid when competition in the trade was free, when prices were not set arbitrarily, when there was no 'division of territory,' and nothing approaching monopoly in the business. It would be manifestly unfair to say that there have been no contributing causes for this changed condition—for there have been two or three—but no honest investigator of the facts will fail to lay the chief responsibility for it at the door of the 'combine' that controls the news-print-paper trade to-day."

The Washington *Star* (Rep.) points out that "no less than twenty-five companies operate through the General Paper Company, which fixes prices, maps out zones of trade, and controls the business of the constituent companies"; and it expresses the

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hope that "an odious monopoly will be brought to book." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) comments:

"One or two of the principal Paper trust magnates in jail, or their product confiscated, would probably produce consternation in trust ranks and lead to a revised way of doing business.

"But the sensible business way is to abolish the tariff on paper and pulp, and if the newspaper proprietors would all insist on this, Congress would do it. The weekly newspaper proprietors are just as much interested in proportion as the great dailies, for the largely increased cost to them of paper is quite an item every week, both for their newspaper and for that used in job printing."

MR. CASSATT'S WAR ON REBATES.

ONE man, we are told, has in five years done what the courts, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Congress had not been able to do in twenty-five—abolish railroad favors to the trusts. It is a familiar charge that the Standard Oil Company crowded out its rivals and attained its monopoly by special favors in the way of freight rebates from the Pennsylvania and other railroads. The strongest proof of this charge has been the testimony given in 1879 by A. J. Cassatt, who was then vice-president of the Pennsylvania in charge of traffic. In spite of this evidence, nobody seemed to be able to root out the iniquity, however, so in 1899, when Mr. Cassatt became president of the Pennsylvania, he took up the task the United States Government had been unequal to, and accomplished it. Mr. Frank H. Spearman, in his new book on "The Strategy of Great Railroads," tells about it thus:

PRESIDENT CASSATT,
Whose war on rebates has succeeded where the United States Government failed.

"When Mr. Cassatt assumed executive control of the Pennsylvania System, he found freight rates from end to end of the United States steeped in discrimination. By traffic managers the last pretense of justice in the sale of freight transportation had been abandoned, and Mr. Cassatt, coming in as president of the Pennsylvania, found railroads under the club of the big shippers. The instrument of this rate discrimination has always been the secret rebate: the upbuilding of one shipper's fortunes at the expense of another, the curse of traffic management, and the most trying problem in railroad affairs. It has been preached upon, inveighed against, and legislated against, all quite in vain. Like the robber baron of the Rhine, the American industrial baron has long laid under tribute the transportation lines of America; the big buyer of transportation has taken the American road by the throat and forced it to deliver. To make the situation more cheerful, the railroad has been held by orators and jurists as responsible for the demoralized situation and for the upbuilding of trusts and monopolies.

"Tho railroads have been parties to secret rebates, it would be difficult to show that they have always been willing parties. Escape from a situation confessedly intolerable had been sought for years; but escape seemed impossible. The big shipper dictated his terms, and the small shipper and the railroad paid the bills. Congress passed laws of no avail. The courts of the United States had been repeatedly appealed to, but while conditions grew steadily worse, they sat with folded arm behind the broad conclusion that transportation was a private commodity which might be sold to one man at one price and to his neighbor at another price.

"It has been denied that such is the case, but there are facts that put clearly on record the attitude of American courts during this period of transportation anarchism. In 1879 Mr. Cassatt, then vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad in charge of traffic, testified in the equity suits brought by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, known as the Standard Oil Inquiries. He told the court without evasion or reservation the exact relations between the Standard Oil Company and the Pennsylvania road, and his testimony thus became an official record, subject to the use of every Pennsylvania shipper who might seek in court to recover excessive freight charges made upon his particular shipments. Must it not be inferred that if the attitude of American courts promised relief to the small shipper the Pennsylvania road, with Mr. Cassatt's testimony on record, would have been deluged with suits to recover excessive charges? But were any such suits brought? Not one. Counsel understood too well the hopelessness in that day of a legal appeal to advise any client to proceed against a railroad on the ground of unjust discrimination.

"Twenty years later Mr. Cassatt, drawn against his strong personal inclination out of his retirement, was elected to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad system; but whoever else had forgotten Standard Oil and 1879, Mr. Cassatt had not forgotten. He determined that rate discrimination in the United States, the impoverishment of the investor, the ruin of the honest shipper, and the cause of so many railroad receiverships should cease, and to the task of putting it down he and his associates addressed themselves; and after public prints and public speakers had shouted themselves hoarse; after Congress had failed in solving the problem, as it has always failed; after the courts of the United States had failed, as they have always failed, this railroad man and his associates took the abuse in hand and stamped it out of American railroading.

"It was the community of interest plan evolved by Mr. Cassatt that did away with secret freight-rates and rebates. To accomplish this, the Pennsylvania, acting with other heavy owners in the railroad field, acquired large interests in the weaker roads, until, with cooperation, courage, and patience, the trunk lines, one and all, were brought into a phalanx against the common enemy.

"This is the record of Alexander J. Cassatt. He has made unjust discrimination in railroad traffic a thing of the past. He, largely, has made it possible for the public freight-rate to stalk abroad day or night, unarmed, anywhere in the United States. The traditional captain of industry to day that should attempt to dictate terms to a trunk-line manager would be laughed out of the traffic offices. Mr. Cassatt has fought the fight of the courts, of Congress, of the small shipper, and of common honesty until it has become possible for an American to ship a single carload of freight as cheaply as a trust can ship a thousand; and when the accounts in American railroad history are made up, this fact can not be overlooked, distorted, or forgotten."

MINNESOTA TO ABOLISH GRAND JURIES.

LEGAL experts and others have for some time past been broaching the subject of abolition of the grand-jury system, but it has remained for Minnesota to take a decided step in the matter. The voters of that State, by a majority of 121,000, have adopted a constitutional amendment abolishing the grand jury and empowering the state legislature to provide some other means of investigating cases and bringing persons before the courts for trial. The legislature will carry the popular idea into effect. The newspapers, tho they are inclined to wait and see how the scheme works, are of the opinion that it will be productive of better results. It is recalled that some years ago the United States Supreme Court decided that a State had the power to do away with the grand-jury system, and it is believed that other States may follow Minnesota if the plan proves worthy. The Boston *Transcript* remarks:

"The grand jury is an institution as old as Anglo-Saxon civilization, and prevails practically everywhere under the English law except now in Minnesota and in Scotland. All the United States adopted it when their governments were framed, and Minnesota is the first, altho perhaps not the last, to do away with it. For many

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years the grand jury has been a mere appendage to the office of district attorney or public prosecutor. A grand jury, as originally formed, tried no question and found no verdict. The proper authority for the Government brings before it a case of supposed crime or wrong and a bill of indictment, and presents *ex parte* testimony on the subject. If the grand jury approves, it finds 'a true bill' and presents the case to the court. But the grand jury has a wider function than this, altho it is so commonly disregarded that in almost every case the jury considers only evidence brought before it. It may, on its own initiative, present to the court any public wrongs which it thinks should be brought to the attention of a tribunal. It is the failure of the grand jury to act in this respect that has made it generally a mere auxiliary of the public prosecutor. . . . . .

"In adopting a new method of procedure the legislature will of course be bounded by the constitutional limits guarding the rights of individuals, but these are ample without the grand-jury provision. The Minnesota people are apparently thoroughly convinced that no important safeguard has been done away with in thus abolishing what has become a merely advisory body."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* comments:

"If it should happen that the method of information to the court by the prosecuting officer or examining magistrate, or whatever other method may be devised in Minnesota, should prove genuinely superior to the grand jury, it is just possible that some other States might conclude to cut loose from antiquity and adopt the plan that promises better results."

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER'S NEW PLAN FOR "MUZZLING" THE PRESS.

TWO years ago, the governor of Pennsylvania secured the enactment of a law providing for the punishment of newspapers guilty of "negligence in the ascertainment of facts," and awarding damages for "injuries to business reputation" and "physical and mental suffering" caused by pictures, cartoons, headlines, etc. He was mercilessly satirized for his championship of this measure, and the law has remained unenforced on the statute-books. Nothing daunted, he formulates, in his latest message to the Pennsylvania legislature, a new plan for "muzzling" a disrespectful press. He leads up to his argument by citing the case of an offended citizen who recently "shot and killed an editor, was tried for murder and acquitted," adding the comment: "Lawlessness is the inevitable result of a failure of the law to correct existing evils." He says further:

"Under the English common law, when a woman habitually made outcries of scandals upon the public highways to the annoyance of the neighborhood, she was held to be a common scold and a public nuisance. Anybody may abate a public nuisance, and she was punished by being ducked in a neighboring pond.

"I suggest the application of this legal principle to the habitual publication of scandalous untruths.

"Let the persons [any six persons, citizens of Pennsylvania] harmed or annoyed present a petition to the attorney-general setting forth the facts, and if, in his judgment, they show a case of habitual falsehood, defamation, and scandal, so as to constitute a public nuisance, let him file a bill in the Court of Common Pleas having jurisdiction, asking for an abatement of the nuisance, and let the court have authority, upon sufficient proof, to make such abatement by suppression of the journal so offending, in whole or in part, as may be necessary."

The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), against which this proposal is known to be specially aimed, retorts by proposing a "law to suppress nuisances in office who bring contempt on the State." The Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.) declares: "It is pitiable to see the governor of Pennsylvania persist in making himself a laughing-stock of his countrymen whenever he attempts to deal with this question, which in his mind seems to have become a sort of monomania." Mr. Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), finds some comfort in the thought that "it would be impossible to find two Pennypackers in the State." He continues:

"But what shall be said of the Executive who devotes the chief part of his message to an undignified and unworthy discussion of the smallest and least consequential affairs of any journal? What measure of contempt shall fall upon the pitiful prostitution of a public document to the exhibition of petty spites and personal wounds? Granted that there may at times be wrongs in journalism, is it becoming or decent in the governor of the State to engage in unseemly controversies and to bandy puerile epithets? The spectacle is one which must bring the blush of shame to the people of this great commonwealth."

The Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) comes to the support of the governor:

"The comments of the governor upon the outrageous abuse of the freedom of the press that has marked the rise of yellow journalism will evoke a sympathetic response from all citizens who hold the view that the function of the press is to act as a medium of intelligence and not as an instrument of slander and defamation. The governor is entirely correct in the assumption that reputable papers will have no objection to any remedy, however drastic, which will correct this evil which threatens to destroy the influence of the press and to discredit it as a social institution. The governor proposes to treat the newspaper scold like the common scold, whose tongue is the instrument of disturbance, and which is subject to abatement as a public nuisance. It is certainly the case that the edge of the law needs sharpening before it can deal effectively with this pest."

THE SUGGESTED REMEDY.

"What is the remedy? Sooner or later one must be provided. Recently an offended citizen shot and killed an editor, was tried for murder and acquitted." — Extract from the Governor's Message.

—Gage in the Philadelphia *North American*.

TRUE.

"Wise men are steadied by the possession of power."—Extract from the Governor's Message.

—Bradford in the Philadelphia *North American*.

SUCH CARTOONS AS THESE HAVE INCURRED THE GOVERNOR'S DISPLEASURE, AND THEY COULD BE SUPPRESSED IF HIS PROPOSED MEASURE BECAME A LAW.

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) comments:

"That there are papers conducted with little honesty of intention and less regard for private feelings simply means that there is no greater restriction upon the kind of men who go into the newspaper business than upon those who take up any other trade, profession, or employment. You can not prevent a man by injunction or otherwise from telling an untruth, nor can you prevent a paper from printing untrustworthy news.

"But the confidence of a community is the most valuable asset a paper can have, and it would prefer a dozen indictments or suits under the new law proposed by Governor Pennypacker to the slightest loss of reputation for reliability. The only law that can curb a newspaper is the law of public opinion. It acknowledges its responsibility to the public and disregards that responsibility at its peril."

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OUR TEN MILLION POOR.

ACCORDING to an estimate of Robert Hunter's, based on several years' experience in charity and settlement work in Chicago and New York, at least ten million of our people are in a state of acute poverty at the present time. The word "poverty" Mr. Hunter defines in the sense in which it is used by Prof. Alfred Marshall. "Those who are in poverty," he says, "may be able to get a bare sustenance, but they are not able to obtain 'those necessaries which will permit them to maintain a state of physical efficiency.' They are the large class in any industrial nation who are on the verge of distress. Only the most miserable of them are starving or dependent upon charity, but all of them are receiving too little of the common necessities to keep themselves at their best, physically." These words appear in Mr. Hunter's new book, entitled "Poverty," from which we quote further:

"The total number of paupers in the United States in the year 1891 was about 3,000,000 according to the estimates of Prof. Richard T. Ely and of Mr. Charles D. Kellogg, then secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York City. The census figures are too incomplete to be relied upon, but the returns from the almshouses show that the number of paupers increased almost as fast as population during the decade from 1880 to 1890. In Hartford, Conn., the number of paupers increased about 50 per cent. during the same decade. An increase not less great took place in many other cities of the country. It is questionable whether the same increase occurred in the last decade. In two or three States a more economical administration of the poor-law funds, during the last decade, has diminished the number of persons dependent upon outdoor relief, altho in several States the number of paupers has increased. But the figures of most of the States are too incomplete to permit of an exact statement concerning the increase or decrease of pauperism. Only by means of an estimate, such as Professor Ely made in 1891, can we gain any idea of the number of dependent persons. Taking a similar basis to the one used by him, there is every indication that not less than 4,000,000 persons are *now* dependent upon the public for relief."

Mr. Hunter goes on to give figures which show that (1) in 1899 eighteen per cent. of the people in New York State were recipients of public or private charity; (2) in 1903 twenty per cent. of the people in Boston were in distress; (3) in 1903 fourteen per cent. of the families of Manhattan were evicted; and (4) every year about ten per cent. of those who die in Manhattan have pauper burials. He continues:

"The most conservative estimate that can fairly be made of the distress existing in the industrial States is 14 per cent. of the total population; while in all probability no less than 20 per cent. of the people in these States, in ordinarily prosperous years, are in poverty. This brings us to the conclusion that one-fifth, or 6,600,000 persons in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan are in poverty. Taking half of this percentage and applying it to the other States, many of which have important industrial communities, as, for instance, Wisconsin, Colorado, California, Rhode Island, etc., the conclusion is that not less than 10,000,000 persons in the United States are in poverty. . . . . .

"Many indications lend themselves to the support of this conclusion. A very large proportion of the working classes are propertyless; a very large mass of people, not only in our largest cities, but in all industrial communities as well, live in most insanitary conditions; there is a high death-rate from tuberculosis in most of our States; a large proportion of the unskilled workers receive, even when employed, wages insufficient to obtain the necessaries for maintaining physical efficiency; from all indications, the number injured and killed in dangerous trades is enormous; and, lastly, there is uncertainty of employment for all classes of workers. About 30 per cent. of the workers in the industrial States are employed only a part of each year, and, in consequence, suffer a serious decrease in their yearly wages, which, in the case of the unskilled at least, means to suffer poverty. Nevertheless, the estimate that somewhat over 10,000,000 persons in this country are in poverty does not indicate that our poverty is as great proportionately as that of England. But it should be said that a careful examination would, in all probability, disclose a greater poverty than the estimate indicates."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* thinks that these figures are likely to startle the easy-going optimism of the American people. It adds the comment: "Strong argument may be marshaled against this classification as too pessimistic, but the author's facts, theories, and his treatment are all suggestive in the highest degree, and form a valuable contribution to the subject."

The Latest Northern Securities Decision.—The decision in the Northern Securities case recently handed down by the United States Court of Appeals in Philadelphia is one affecting not the legality of the Securities combination, but the distribution of its assets. It grows out of a contest for supremacy between Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan on the one hand, and Mr. Harriman on the other, and, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "the public interests do not seem to come in on either side." That paper continues: "It is neither justice nor equity that is sought, but simply control by certain concentrated interests of capital. . . . The general body of stockholders and the great public are mere spectators of the contest of gladiators." To this the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* adds:

"The Northern Securities Company was formed for the purpose of obtaining and holding the capital stock of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways, in order to bring these competing lines under one control. It has been decided by the Supreme Court that this purpose was unlawful, and the company was therefore forbidden to hold the shares in its possession. What was it to do with them?

"Messrs. Hill and Morgan proposed to distribute them *pro rata* among the shareholders of the Northern Securities Company, which would thereupon be dissolved. This would be the ordinary method upon the dissolution of a corporation. It was contended by Mr. Harriman, on the other hand, that if the holding of these shares was unlawful their acquisition must have been equally so, and that the shares should be returned to those from whom they were acquired, thus restoring each of the two roads to its former owners.

"The lower court gave sufficient consideration to this view to grant an injunction subject to appeal. The Appellate Court has now dissolved the injunction, and the distribution will be made as Hill and Morgan proposed. As these two, or the interests they represent, control the majority of the shares of the Northern Securities, they will presumably receive a controlling interest in each of the two competing railways, thus securing as individuals the end intended to be obtained by the dissolved corporation. Thus ends, apparently, the first victory over the trusts.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIBERALLY translated, the Czar informs the zemstvos that they may have anything they want if they do not want anything he does not want to give them.—*The Washington Post.*

THE NEW YORK *Sun* is trying to induce England to issue a proclamation setting Ireland free on Christmas day, 1905. England is still hesitating.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT is better, manifestly, for the South to burn its cotton for the purpose of diminishing the supply on hand, than that it should burn its negroes for the same purpose.—*The Kansas City Star.*

WHO can blame the Czar for refusing to establish a Russian Congress when he reflects that it propably would establish a *Congressional Record* and a free seeds distribution?—*The Savannah Press.*

"DO the Stars Explode?" is the anxious inquiry of a magazine writer, who should send his query to Mr. Frohman instead of bothering the general public at the busy season of the year.—*The Washington Post.*

DAVID LOHENGRIN HILL RETIRES.

"Farewell, my Trusty Swan!"
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MONCURE D. CONWAY.

"A MODEL autobiography" is what *The Athenæum* calls the "Autobiography, Memoirs, and Experiences" of Moncure D. Conway, which has just been published. The author himself declares, apropos of the purpose of his work, "So far as my personal life is concerned, I have gathered mostly the flowers that have bloomed along my path." The variety of his garner is one of its most striking features. In his reports of the famous people he has known there is an added interest in the fact that they are seen mainly in their relation to the controlling ideas of the author's own life. Much as we know of Carlyle, for instance, the following seems to open another door into the house of that wonderful man's mind:

"The thing that especially amazed me about Carlyle was the extent of his intellectual pilgrimage. From the spring of 1863 until shortly before his death in 1881 I saw him often. During that eighteen years after my thirty-first birthday I had studied scientific problems under scientific men and revised my religious and political philosophy; I had entered new phases of thought and belief; but there was never one in which Carlyle had not been there before me. He had studied closely every philosophy, generalization, and theology. He knew every direction where an impenetrable wall would be found, and every deep and byway of speculation.

"An erroneous impression about Carlyle is that he was stationary in his ideas. But Carlyle, even within my memory, grew in a way rare among literary men in advanced years. . . . . .

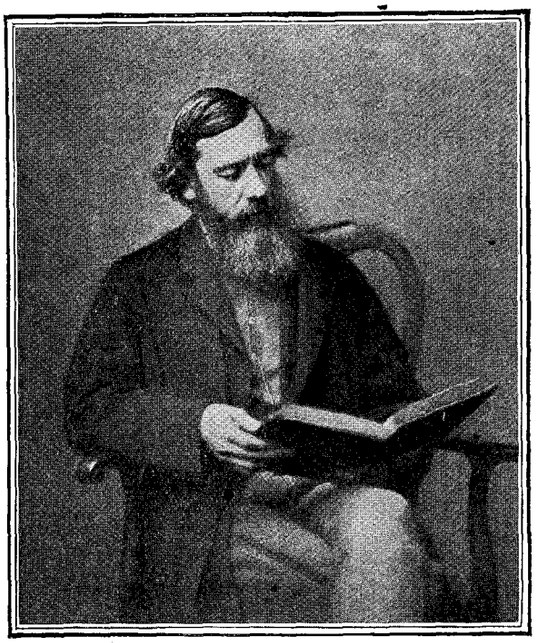
"I think Carlyle outgrew some of his heroes. When Germany conferred the Order of Civil Merit on him he was rather irritated by it. When I mentioned it, he said he should have been as well satisfied if they had sent him a few pounds of good tobacco. He had said to Varnhagen von Ense, who called on him with thanks of all Germany for the life of Friedrich: 'I have had no satisfaction in it at all, only labor and sorrow. What the devil had I to do with your Friedrich anyhow!' My first misgivings about Cromwell came from Carlyle. I had got high ideas of him from the last lecture on 'Heroes and Hero Worship,' but when I said something in that vein it was plain that he had moderated, if not lost, his old enthusiasm for Cromwell. He spoke of Cromwell's power, of the 'strong nose buttressing the forehead of him,' but the only other comment was that it was a grievous thing to break all of the ties binding men to an existing order, whatever its evils. In his lectures on 'Heroes and Hero Worship' there is at every turn a ring of lingering Calvinism. The Cromwellian war was the struggle of men intent on the real essence of things against men intent on the semblances and forms of things. But when the discovery was made that Puritanism did not represent the real essence of things, but dogmatized on things of which it was most ignorant, Carlyle had more consideration for the 'semblances.'"

As a divinity student at Cambridge, Mass., Mr. Conway enjoyed at the outset of his career the friendship of the best of the New England intellectuals. He was a disciple of Emerson and has much to say of him in the present work. The following account of Holmes is especially interesting:

"I had the happiness of making nearer acquaintance with Oliver Wendell Holmes, the author I ranked next to Emerson and Hawthorne in American literature. To have listened to his Lowell lectures on the English poets was among the most cherished souvenirs of my first year at Harvard College. . . . He was fraternal with the Unitarians and the witty speaker at their annual banquets; but all that he wrote, and even the speeches, were pervaded by a spirit of skepticism. With profound affection for Emerson, he considered many of the transcendentalists sickly. 'They throw away the healthy ruddy-hearted book because they crave something for their inner life,' he said; 'their inner lives are perpetual mendicants.'

"It was not only in religious matters that Holmes was skeptical, but in all sociological and political theories. He looked upon all such movements with a half poetic, half pathological interest, and sometimes humored reformers as he might a patient, but never gave himself to any reform. . . . He was the only American scholar and thinker I ever met who appreciated French genius and the moral greatness of Paris. His skepticism I now think of as of the French type, and I have often been reminded of him in talking with Renan. What he most felicitated himself upon was his leading part in securing the general use of anesthetics."

In 1863 Mr. Conway went to England with the purpose of writing and lecturing to enlist the sympathy of Englishmen with the North in the civil struggle of that time. The visit eventuated in his accepting the pastorate of the Unitarian chapel at South Place, London, and in making his home in that city for a quarter of a century. He became so identified with people and movements of



DR. MONCURE D. CONWAY,

Whose recent autobiography throws interesting side-lights upon many of the intellectual leaders of an earlier generation in England and America.

the English intellectual life that the present generation has looked upon him as an Englishman. Out of the crowded portrait gallery that the second volume of the autobiography becomes we select this sketch of Tennyson:

"Tennyson was in every way different from the man I expected to see. The portrait published with his poems in America conveyed some of the expression around his eyes, but not the long head and the long face. Moreover, of all the eminent men I have met, he was the one who could least be seen before he had spoken. His deep and blunt voice and his fondness for strong Saxon words, such as would make a Tennysonian faint if met in one of his lines, his almost Quaker-like plainness of manner, albeit softened by the gentle eye and the healthy humanity of his thought, did not support my preconception that he was the drawing-room idealist. When in speaking of Robert Browning with high estimation, he yet wondered at 'a certain roughness' in his poems, it rather amused me; for Browning put the utmost daintiness—while Tennyson put all of his roughness—into his talk. He did not seem to me a typical Englishman, despite his passionate patriotism. . . . In his library Tennyson put me into an easy-chair, then went on telling good anecdotes—these not about his contemporaries, but concerning personages of a past generation. But I admired him most out on the cliff. When he had accompanied me along the sea on my way to the station, then turned and walked slowly back, I gave a look at him from a hundred yards' distance, and he appeared to me the ideal Prospero summoning around him the beautiful forms that will never fade from his isle."

From this gallery we take also the portrait of William Morris:

"Again and again have I stood in Hyde Park with the humble crowd listening to William Morris while carriages of the wealthy

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rolled past. He, too, might have enjoyed his carriage instead of trying to engrave on those hearts his transcendant sociology and to animate them with visions of reform beautiful as the windows he stained for churches. Out there on the grass, a rude bench for his pulpit, rough people for his audience, William Morris raged against himself as one of the class of non-producing oppressors. 'If I were in the situation of most of you I should take to hard drinking.' I was a listener solely from interest in the man, having no faith in any socialism except that poor people should unite in communal means for physical comfort, in order that mental individuality may increase.

"William Morris impressed me then as a noble but still more a pathetic figure; as I look back on the scene it appears to me tragical. For I believe his premature death was in part due to disillusion. I think of him now as one who spoke to the multitudes in an unknown tongue, as if Prospero had called up his exquisite masque for a company of comparative Calibans. Meanwhile those who really understood as well as loved him were forming their oases to make life beautiful in the brief interval of existence. The Prometheus that brought their fire had consumed faith in the future life, and grim, remorseless London forbade any faith in a coming heaven on earth."

Mr. Conway's picture of Artemus Ward in London is a little masterpiece of portraiture:

"'Artemus the delicious,' as Charles Reade called him, came to London in June, 1866, and gave his 'piece' in Egyptian Hall. The refined, delicate, intellectual countenance, the sweet, grave mouth from which one might have expected philosophical lectures, retained their seriousness while listeners were convulsed with laughter. There was something magical about it. Every sentence was a surprise. He played on his audience as Liszt did on a piano—most easily when most effectively. Who can ever forget his attempt to stop his Italian pianist—'a count in his own country, but not much account in this'—who went on playing loudly while he was trying to tell us an 'affecting incident' that occurred near a small clump of trees shown on his panorama of the Far West. The music stormed on; we could see only lips and arms pathetically moving, till the piano suddenly ceased, and we heard—it was all we heard—'and she fainted in Reginald's arms.' His tricks have been attempted in many theaters, but Artemus Ward was inimitable. And all the time the man was dying. Never was American in London so beloved. . . . When it was learned that the most delightful of men was wasting away under rapid consumption even while he was charming us, the grief was inexpressible."

STEVENSON'S WOMEN.

IT is now an old charge that Stevenson's women are less vitally drawn than his men. This partial ineffectiveness, it has been suggested, is due to a want of intimacy in the handling of his female characters, or in other words to "a chivalrous respect for the sanctities of refined womanhood which keeps the author at too polite a distance from his subject." This theory, says Kate Leslie Smith (*The Booklover's Magazine*, January), is doubtless founded on Stevenson's own explanation to Sidney Colvin in one of the "Vailima Letters." The passage referred to is as follows: "As for women, I am no longer in any fear of them; I can do a sort all right; age makes me less afraid of a petticoat, but I am a little in fear of grossness. . . . With a writer of my prosaic literalness and pertinacity of point of view, this all shoves toward grossness—positively even toward the far more damnable *closeness*."

To form an opinion of Stevenson's own attitude toward women from a critical study of his heroines, Kate Leslie Smith tells us, would be making the greatest possible mistake. She says:

"How little his personal attitude is responsible for the absence of women from many of his novels and tales, and their lack of color when they do appear, can be estimated by a careful reading of his letters and essays with an eye solely to allusions to women. There is a notable frequency of reference and comment that throws light upon the subject; and his poems and dedications to the gentler sex show a decided appreciation of its charm. . . . . .

"How frequently he testifies to the success and happiness of his own marriage; yet we look in vain in his books for pictures of connubial bliss, and must content ourselves with sketches of Jim Pinkerton and his bride in 'The Wrecker,' Monsieur and Madame Berthelini in 'Providence and the Guitar,' and the generous struggle of Keawe and his Kokua to buy the bottle from each other in 'The Bottle Imp.'"

Old ladies, we are told, held a special charm for Stevenson. That he knew how to reproduce them in fiction is proved by the drawing of Flora's aunt, in "St. Ives." Miss Smith relates that "he could never forgive Thackeray for the old age of Beatrix, nor W. S. Gilbert for the humiliating personage of Lady Jane." Of his attitude toward women in general Miss Smith says:

"The stand Stevenson took with regard to the respect and consideration due to womanhood is clearly pronounced in his essay on Robert Burns. Tho he called himself a prosaist and a realist, his own attitude to women had ever a certain element of chivalry, and Burns's promiscuous love-making was absolutely repulsive to him. It is difficult for American readers to realize what a storm of unreasoning and unreasonable protest this essay aroused among those in Scotland who idolized Burns; nor can we understand how it could have been made grounds for objection to the Stevenson memorial. . . . . .

"We are assured by a man who knew him well, both in youth and manhood, that his relations to women were never those of a Burns, a Byron, or a Heine, nor had he the insatiable longing for the companionship and intimacy with the other sex which characterized these three. Professor Baildon declares there can be no doubt that, regarded humanly, honestly, and fairly, Stevenson can be called nothing less than a good man. It is a question whether his art suffered from his virtue in this respect. Certainly, in his descriptions of Catriona and David Balfour, his chivalrous regard for women helped instead of hampered him, and he has succeeded in giving a wholly unique analysis of virtuous love in both sexes.

"His personal and private views with regard to the relation of the sexes are most fully expressed in a letter to his favorite cousin, R. A. M. Stevenson. 'If I had to begin again—I know not—*si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait*. . . . I know not at all—I believe I should try to honor sex more religiously. The worst of our education is that Christianity does not recognize and hallow sex. It looks askance at it, over its shoulder, oppressed as it is by reminiscences of hermits and Asiatic self-tortures. It is a terrible hiatus in our modern religions that they can not see and make venerable that which they ought to see first and hallow most.'"

The writer goes on to cite the opinions of Henry James and of Charles Warren Stoddard in respect to Stevenson's attitude toward women. We read:

"Henry James, in his 'Partial Portrait' of his friend, tells us that it is Stevenson's sympathy with the juvenile, and that feeling about life which leads him to regard women as so many superfluous girls in a boy's game, that accounts for his deprecating remarks on marriage in 'Virginibus Puerisque.' With him women are only grown-up girls, unless it be the delightful maiden, fit daughter of an imperial race, whom he commemorates in 'An Inland Voyage.' . . . . . .

"In 'Exits and Entrances' Charles Warren Stoddard throws a different light on Stevenson's personality from that in which other biographers have regarded him. Mr. Stoddard's wide experience in the South Seas has doubtless influenced his point of view, and he speaks as one having authority of the effect of tropical laxity upon a man of Stevenson's temperament. He considers the tropics the truest test of a man's moral integrity, and says that Stevenson 'was not likely to blanch his cheek at the apparition of a wave crested with nudities, or was the apotheosis of the flesh destined in any wise to disturb the eye or distract the imagination or derange the delicate palate of a valetudinarian such as he.' Mr. Stoddard characterizes Stevenson as a man whose sympathies were literary and artistic; whose intimacies were born and bred above the ears; and laments that in a man of his nobility, consummate art, and wit, he finds no flesh-tint."

As to American women, Miss Smith remarks that Stevenson, while testifying to his appreciation by choosing his wife from among them, has not followed Kipling's example by committing himself to an opinion of them *en masse*.

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THE ALLEGED CRISIS IN THE ENGLISH BOOK MARKET.

ACCORDING to W. Teignmouth Shore, the editor of the London *Academy and Literature*, the present condition of the book publishing business in England is "critical and the cause of grave disquiet to all who take a sincere interest in the well-being of English letters." Publishers of cheap magazines and penny periodicals are conceded to be "for the most part thriving"; but high-class publishers "bitterly complain that times were never so bad as they are now; yester-year was evil, this is worse; books are a drug in the market and the book-buyer's purse is tight shut." There is no doubt, says Mr. Teignmouth Shore, that "these complaints are only too well founded"; and he proceeds to ask: "What are the causes of this disastrous state of affairs, and what will be the outcome of it?" His answer to these questions may be briefly summed up in his statement that there are "too many publishers" and "too many books." He writes (in *The Fortnightly Review*, December):

"Competition among the publishers is too keen. There are too many publishing houses, so that not only is the market overstocked with books, but the books themselves are often of poor quality, there not being sufficient authors of merit to go round. There are stated to be eighty publishers now, whereas a few years ago there were but twenty! Is there a proportionate increase in competent writers? Or do those who write well write too much? For a time this condition of things may prove profitable to the authors, who now demand of the publishers prices that are sometimes almost prohibitive. The literary agent is a factor here, a not entirely beneficent influence. A history of publishing would show that on the whole authors have not been hardly dealt with, and wo betide our writers if they slay the golden goose by playing the game of 'heads I win, tails you lose.'"

The overproduction of books on the Russo-Japanese war, of autobiographies, and of cheap reprints, is cited to illustrate the writer's contention that the demand of the reading public is "supplied over and over again." He continues:

"When a market is overstocked, merchants pursue two courses in order to secure trade: they endeavor to outshout their rivals in the effort to attract customers and they strive to undersell one another. Neither course is dignified, nor in the upshot profitable. The book publisher shouts through the editorial and the advertising columns of the newspapers and the magazines. If a man has goods for sale he must announce the fact to the public, but he need not yell or blow his own trumpet. Such methods may attract in the cases of the first few who indulge in such unmannerly clamor, but when many are shouting at the top of their voices babel is the only result. So is it with the advertising of books; in this country the advertiser too often thinks it sufficient to cry aloud that he sells the very best goods at most reasonable if not ridiculously low prices; the cry has ceased to attract, reiteration has dulled its charm. Between impudence and old-fashioned dignity in advertising there is a happy mean. Americans are adepts in the art of advertising, and are gradually learning that loud and indiscriminate shouting is unprofitable and expensive. The whole theory of advertising books, or anything else, is this: a commodity is for sale, there are certain persons who desire to purchase it, who should be informed that the thing they desire is obtainable, that it is of good quality and of reasonable price; that is all. The difficulty is to make sure of your announcement being read and that by the right people. In order to attain this result advertisements must be suitably worded, well designed, and 'placed' rightly. Continued exaggeration and overemphasis are precisely the same as crying 'wolf' where no wolf is. When by chance the plain truth is told it is not credited. Many a publisher in this country neither words his announcements effectively nor places them in the most suitable mediums. Some are content with making a bald statement of fact, others indulge in vivacious but unconvincing fictions; and the public have come to believe that in advertisements is no truth to be found—a result brought about by the foolish 'booming' and 'puffing' of second-rate books and incompetent writers. The result of it all is disastrous; every day vociferation grows louder and louder, the shout of yesterday is the whisper of to-morrow; the public are deafened, stunned, incredulous; the still small voice of literature is drowned in the bellowing of the bookmaker."

Existing evils can be remedied, says Mr. Teignmouth Shore, in concluding, "only by efforts on the part of the publishers," and "if these efforts are not made, the law of the survival of the fittest must take its course." On this point the writer says further:

"Publishers can be divided into two classes: those who flood the market with cheap trash, who, alas, flourish and will flourish, and those who do their duty toward literature, producing good books and finding it difficult to earn profits, because there is only a limited number of such works to be found, and too many publishers clamorous to handle them. The literary 'output' must be curtailed to meet and no more than satisfy the demand, a higher degree of excellence so being maintained and neither purchasers nor sellers of books being overwhelmed by the mountains of volumes set before them. Publishers must bestir themselves, the stable houses holding their own by vigor and discretion. Those that survive the struggle will probably be those which have on their lists the works of standard authors, living and dead, and which deal largely in school and other text-books which are in constant demand."

THE DEATH OF THEODORE THOMAS.

AFTER fifty years of consecration to the cause of music in America, Theodore Thomas has died from pneumonia, at his home in Chicago. The debt of the United States to this one man, says the New York *Times*, "is the debt of a pupil to a teacher; or it is the debt of a people led out of a wilderness to the prophet who has shown them a sight of the promised land." "To Mr. Thomas more than to any other single force," adds the same paper, "is due the present state of musical culture in this country." Wilhelm Gericke, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in a communication to the New York *Herald*, refers to Mr. Thomas as "the greatest orchestra conductor in the world." Heinrich Conreid, director of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, New York, declares that he "did more for musical art in America than any other man ever did or ever will accomplish." "To write an appreciation of Theodore Thomas," says *The Globe* (New York), "is to write the history of music in America for the last half-century."

In the self-appointed task of educating the public to an appreciation of the best in music, Mr. Thomas had a long and up-hill struggle which would have broken a weaker man. During those days he once said to an intimate friend (says *The Herald*):

"I have gone without food longer than I should, I have walked when I could not afford to ride, I have even played when my hands were cold, but I shall succeed, for I shall never give up my belief that at last the people will come to me, and my concerts will be crowded. I have undying faith in the latent musical appreciation of the American public."

Born in Essens, Hanover, in 1835, Mr. Thomas came with his parents to this country at the age of ten. He was then considered a prodigy as a violinist. His family settled in New York, where he at once appeared in public concerts. The story of his long and full career is told as briefly as the facts permit by the New York *Evening Post*:

"His performance even then [as a boy of ten or twelve] was distinguished by remarkable resonance of tone, precision, and delicacy. From New York he went South and traveled until 1851, when he returned to this city and played at the opera as one of the principal violinists during the engagement of Sontag, Jenny Lind, Grisi, and Mario. In 1853 he canceled most of his engagements and devoted himself to the study of various branches of music, taking a course in harmony under Rûdolph Schellinger. Under Arditi, who was then conductor of the opera during the engagement of Mme. Lagrange, Theodore Thomas rose to be leader of the orchestra and continued to fill the position of leader and conductor in different German and Italian troupes until 1861, when he gave up all connection with the theater. Before this, in 1854, he

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had become one of the leading members of the Philharmonic Society of New York, and in 1857 he traveled with Thalberg and afterward with Piccolomini and other distinguished foreign artists. In 1855, in connection with Messrs. Mason, Bergmann, Rosenthal, and Matzka, he established the quartet soirées which proved immensely popular.

"It was at this time that Mr. Thomas, whose authority as a conductor and as an expert in the making of programs was fully assured, laid the foundations of that splendid orchestra which for many years represented the height of musical achievement in this country and made his name celebrated throughout the extent of the artistic world. During the winter of 1862-63 he conducted the concerts of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. In 1864 and 1865 he acted as director of the New York Institution for the Blind. In 1866 he gave concerts in Irving Hall, and then he traveled with his orchestra through many sections of the country, returning to give performances at the Terrace Garden in Third Avenue, and later in the Central Park Garden, which places became the Meccas of all lovers of good music. His orchestra remained practically intact until 1888.

"His first orchestral tour was made in 1869 with an orchestra of sixty-four. These concerts were resumed at Steinway Hall in 1872. When Wagner was little more than a name in America, Theodore Thomas began to give copious extracts from his works. It was in 1870 that he introduced 'The Ride of the Valkyries.' Soon after he gave 'The Magic Fire Scene,' from the same opera, and 'Siegfried's Funeral March.' In 1878 the presidency of a new college of music at Cincinnati was tendered to him, and he accepted the offer on the express condition that he should be at liberty to carry on his work as a conductor of the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic concerts. He only held this post for two years.

"The success of the Cincinnati triennial festival, established in 1874, led to others of a similar nature. In 1884 Mr. Thomas organized a series of festivals in the leading cities of the country. At the close of these festivals, which occupied three months, his entire orchestra was taken across the continent to the Pacific coast, where similar programs were presented. In 1885 he accepted the directorship of Mrs. Thurber's American Opera Company. With a great orchestra and a numerous band of singers, he gave 'Lohengrin,' 'The Flying Dutchman,' 'Orpheus,' 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and 'Nero' in various places. The enterprise was a monetary failure, but the important cities of the country enjoyed a rare festival of opera.

"In 1891 he was called to Chicago to direct the new orchestra established in that city. He was not a stranger there, for he had visited Chicago as early as 1859, and ten years later began a series of orchestral concerts, continuing them, under local organizations, from 1870 to 1877. In this latter year he established in Chicago a regular season, gave festivals there in 1882-84, and continued the annual series of concerts from the establishment of the orchestra over which he has had charge until now. This orchestra was founded in 1890, through the efforts of fifty men, who contributed each one thousand dollars. Since that time the orchestra has given many concerts in Chicago and elsewhere, and under Mr. Thomas's leadership has reached a high degree of proficiency. He gave the Chicago organization the use of his private musical library, the largest in the world, and of inestimable value. In 1895 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in the United States. Only the other day, on the 15th of last December, he took formal possession of Orchestra Hall, the fine new building erected on Michigan Avenue, Chicago, as the permanent home of the band of which he was the creator."

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MR. THEODORE THOMAS,

"The most conspicuous figure in the modern history of music in America." He died in Chicago, January 4.

Courtesy of *Everybody's Magazine*, New York.

Says the Boston *Transcript*:

"In these days of endowed symphony orchestras in some of the wealthier cities of the country, it is difficult for younger generations to understand the honor in which the name of Theodore Thomas has been held by his contemporaries. Nowadays it is merely a matter of setting aside a million or so and issuing the fiat, and an orchestra exists. In Thomas's day the taste and desire for good music had to be built up in the first place. In New York there was, to be sure, the old Philharmonic, and in Boston there was the old Harvard Musical Association, giving symphonies and other classical music to subscribers. It was Theodore Thomas's destined life-work to create the broader popular base for musical culture on which alone it can have any vital relation to or influence on the national character and refinement. . . . . .

"Many were the devices he had to resort to to obtain support by the public, for our 'benevolent feudalism' had not risen as yet in the seventies. His strategetics included luring the public to one of those popular resorts called 'gardens,' introduced in New York and the West from Germany. He also sought maintenance for his permanent organization in tours, and many were the leanly recompensed or downright disastrous visits of the Thomas Orchestra to Boston—then, to him, it is sad to recall, 'the enemy's country.' Good Mr. John S. Dwight, as the champion of the then decadent Harvard musical's symphonies, and as the leading musical critic of his day, used to insist that 'a certain rugged naturalness' in the interpretation of symphonies was, after all, superior in appeal to a really refined appreciation than the mechanical perfections of the Thomas men!

"Thus all of Thomas's efforts to make a financial surety of fine music in America were one after another, year by year, doomed to disappointment. It is this pathetic and heroic struggle, during all of which it never occurred to him to give it up, that accounts for his being held by those who witnessed it all, one of our American heroes, a man, to be ever remembered and looked up to as a public character and benefactor. Of course, there were with him the usual 'defects of his qualities.' A born leader fit for such a struggle must be made of the sternest stuff, and Theodore Thomas, tho personally modest to shyness, was a dictator in matters of music and a hard master with his players. Nor did he ever lower his crest after those great musical foundations of Cincinnati and Chicago adopted him and finally solved the financial problem of his famous orchestra. He has died in harness, as he would have chosen, and with his place in art and share in the evolution of a better American culture honorably recognized and the great work of his planting in full bearing."

NOTES.

COUNT TOLSTOY has opened book-stores in Moscow and St. Petersburg and is offering to provide village libraries with books at cheap prices.

The Literary World, after a career of over thirty years, during the last two of which it was published by L. C. Page & Co., Boston, has been absorbed by *The Critic* (New York), which will now appear as *The Critic and Literary World*.

CRITICS have questioned the historic authenticity of Irving Bacheller's representation of the Emperor Augustus in his recent novel, "Vergilius." On the other hand Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia University, indorses Mr. Bacheller's portrayal of this "crafty, brave, cowardly, and altogether paradoxical Emperor." Professor Peck writes: "Mr. Bacheller's conception of the character is a true one, supported at all points by the curious evidence that has come down in the pages of Tacitus, Suetonius, and Dion Cassius, the three principal authorities on this subject. Augustus affords an interesting study to the psychologist no less than to the historian. He was a bundle of paradoxes, and almost every phase of his temperament and disposition was contradicted by some other. Thus he had no belief in the gods, against whom in private he blasphemed; yet at the same time he was intensely superstitious, and did everything in his power as head of the state to restore the ancient worship to its old supremacy—in this resembling the first Napoleon. A brave man in the presence of ordinary danger, he hid himself in cellars during thunder-storms, where he covered and shook with fear. Immoral in his private life, he caused the passage of the strictest laws to promote marriage and to punish infractions of the marriage bond. Able to forgive upon occasion all manner of personal injuries, he nevertheless was capable of acts which were savage in their barbarity, so that once when some prisoners were brought before him he tore out their eyes with his two thumbs. Yet, on the whole, and especially in the later years of his life, and at the time when Mr. Bacheller describes him, he was guilty of few excesses. . . . Crafty, far-seeing, inflexible of purpose, he ruled the nation which he had converted into an empire in all but name with sagacity and with a minuteness of care which left nothing unnoticed, from the rumors of disaffection in a distant province down to the personal affairs of his entourage and the discussion of points of grammar. Mr. Bacheller's Augustus is the man himself as he was after he had passed his 60th year."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE BIGGEST LOCOMOTIVE EVER MADE.

IN recent years it has become necessary to use extra, or pusher, engines to haul trains up mountain-grades, because the number and size of the cars have increased so that no ordinary engine can do the work. To do away with these expensive extra engines, the locomotive shown in the accompanying illustration has been built for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is the largest and most powerful locomotive ever constructed in this or any other country. In an article on the locomotive exhibit at the St. Louis Fair, of which it formed a part, *The Scientific American* says of it:

"For several reasons it was easily the most original among the exhibits of locomotives. In the first place, it has the characteristics (ever dear to the American heart) of being the biggest thing of its kind in existence. Another distinctive feature is that this locomotive is constructed on the principles of a very successful type of compound locomotive that has been used for many years in Europe for heavy freight service. It is known as the Mallet type, after the inventor. In this system the compounding is divided between two separate engines, each of which is carried on its own separate frame. The high-pressure engine is carried on the main locomotive frame, and the low-pressure engine is carried on a forward six-wheeled radial truck, which is attached by a vertical hinge to the main frame. A flexible coupling is arranged for the steam-pipe, leading from the high-pressure to the low-pressure cylinders. The enormous boiler has a diameter of 84 inches. It carries 5,366.3 square inches of heating surface in its tubes, and 219.4 square feet of heating surface in its fire-box, making a total of 5,585½ square feet for the whole boiler. The fire-box has a total length of 108⅛ inches, a width of 36¼ inches, and the grate area is 72.2 square feet. The total weight on the driving-wheels, which are 56 inches in diameter, is 334,500 pounds, this being the total weight of the engine. An interesting fact is that the 436 tubes in the boiler have a total length of not far short of two miles.

"With a boiler pressure of 235 pounds to the square inch, using live steam in all four cylinders (which the enormous boiler capacity renders possible, not merely at starting, but steadily when the engine is under way) this remarkable locomotive can exert a drawbar pull of 82,000 pounds and a drawbar pull of about 71,500 pounds when she is working compound. . . . Previous to sending the engine to St. Louis, the engine was tested at Schenectady, where she took a 63-car train weighing 3,150 tons up a one-per-cent. grade. On the level, it can safely be said that she would be capable of hauling a train of considerably over twice that weight at a speed of from ten to twelve miles per hour."

A later issue of the same periodical says:

"A good idea of the great increase in the size and power of locomotives since Stephenson's time may be obtained by comparing his engine with the one just described. The total heating surface of the 'Rocket' was 137.75 square feet; its drawbar pull was about 785 pounds and its weight in working order was but a little over 9,000 pounds."

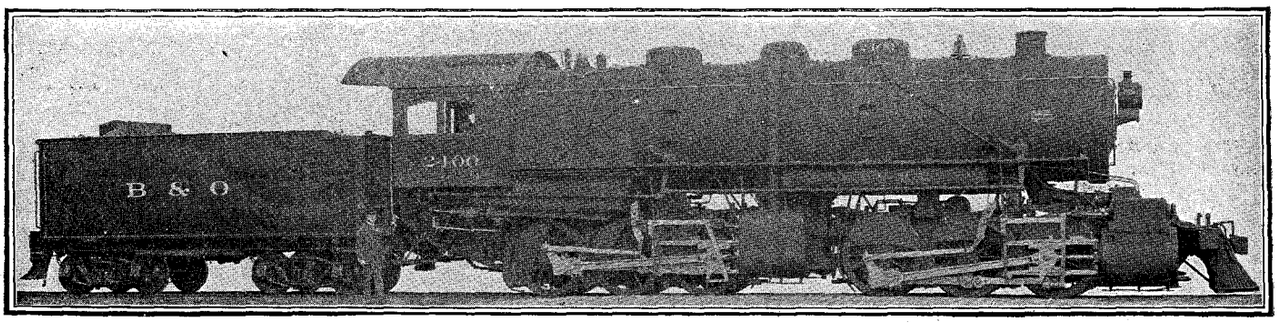
The Mallet type locomotive has its entire weight (in this engine 334,500 pounds) distributed on driving-wheels, thus affording an enormous tractive power. *The Railway Age* says:

"The total weight is distributed over 30 feet 6 inches of track and of course the engine, which will operate in mountain service, is not expected to run faster than a switching engine. In fact, the Mallet type may be considered to consist of two 6-wheel switching engines with their frames coupled, and both served by a single boiler fastened rigidly to the frame of the rear engine and being allowed lateral swing over the forward six drivers, which act as a separate truck.

"As a large number of similar engines have been built and are running abroad, and as they have been illustrated to some extent in technical journals, the type is not a total stranger to American railway men. The interesting part is the method by which the system has been adapted to American requirements. But few of the details in common with other types are radically different from home practise."

The Railroad Gazette says that the heaviest locomotive heretofore used on the Baltimore & Ohio weighs 193,500 pounds, of which 173,000 pounds are on the driving-wheels. Speaking of the Mallet type, the same paper says:

"This arrangement [of wheels] gives a total-adhesion engine, a long total wheel-base, but a very short rigid wheel-base. It is especially adapted to slow, heavy work on grades where sharp curves must be passed. . . . The purpose of the design was twofold: first, to allow the construction of new lines possessing equal capacity, but having curves of shorter radius and rails of lighter weight than those required by previously existing engines; and secondly, to furnish to existing lines more powerful and more economical engines than those in hand without increasing the load on individual wheels, or the resistance of the locomotive on curves."



THE HEAVIEST AND MOST POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE EVER BUILT.

PRESSURE OF THE SUN'S RAYS.

WRITING of the recently verified discovery that light exerts an actual, tho very slight, pressure on bodies against which it strikes, and speaking of the application of this principle in the explanation of certain cosmic phenomena, Garret P. Serviss says, in *Success*:

"To apply this, remember that gravitation is proportional to volume and light-pressure to surface. Since, then, the ratio of surface to volume increases as the body becomes smaller, it follows that the ratio of light-pressure to gravitation must likewise increase. We are now ready for an actual example, and we will follow in this an admirably clear statement of the problem recently made by Professor Poynting: Keeping in mind what has already been said about the effect of diminishing size, imagine that we could divide the earth into eight globes of equal mass and volume. Each of these would have half the diameter of the original earth and one-quarter of its surface. But the eight globes together would expose twice the total surface of the earth, so that the light-pressure would be twice as great as before, altho the total pull of gravitation by the sun on the eight globes would be no greater than its pull on the earth, because there has been no increase of the original mass—it has simply been divided into eight equal parts. Then divide each of the eight globes again into eight equal parts. Once more you double the amount of surface exposed, and consequently the light-pressure, without increasing the gravitation. It is easy to see that by continuing the process of division you would finally have the earth divided into portions so small, and

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with a total surface so great, that the light-pressure would equal the gravitation. When that point was reached, the earth, now reduced to a cloud of dust particles, would be balanced in space, between the pull of gravitation and the repulsion of light. How small would those particles have to be? Calculation shows that their diameter could not exceed about one one-hundred-thousandth of an inch. Make them still smaller, thereby further increasing the ratio of their surface to their volume, and they would be actually driven away by the light-waves! So we see about how small Alice in Wonderland would have to be in order that the sunbeams could carry her off as wind carries a thistle-down. One of the first practical applications of this principle in astronomy concerns comets' tails. It may be that those strange and wonderful appendages are composed of minute particles of matter driven off from a comet's nucleus by light-pressure. Another application furnishes a probable explanation of that strange illumination, having the sun for its center, which is called the zodiacal light. This may be caused by fine dust driven away from the sun by its waves of radiant energy. It is even possible that light-pressure, or radiation-pressure, may explain some of the extraordinary shapes seen in those most marvelous of all celestial phenomena, the nebulæ."

STEREOSCOPY WITHOUT A STEREOSCOPE.

STEREOSCOPIC pictures, with their startling illusion of reality, are fascinating; but after a while one tires of the apparatus through which they must be viewed to produce this illusion. Hence the numerous attempts to employ the stereoscopic principle in some way other than by the formal use of a stereoscope. These have been partly successful, tho all involve some special effort or the use of some peculiar device, which is as complex, or more so, than the stereoscope itself. The latest of these, which seems also to be the simplest, has just been invented by an American photographic expert, Ives, of Philadelphia. We translate a description of his ingenious method contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by M. G. Mareschal, who says:

"We often find lovers of stereoscopy who can produce the effect of stereoscopic relief without an apparatus, by converging the eyes toward the line of separation of the two pictures. At the end of a few seconds there is the impression of three images instead of two, of which the central one is in relief. But most of us have little time for this kind of voluntary cross-eyedness, which is quite fatiguing and which the majority will attempt in vain. In general, it is much preferable to use an apparatus.

"Stereoscopy has so often been discussed here that it will not be necessary to dwell on the principles that govern the perception of relief in images of this kind. It may be noted, however, that all devices that have been invented for looking at stereoscopic images are so arranged that each eye can see only the image destined for it. Altho Mr. Ives, the inventor of the 'parallax stereogram,' places no apparatus at all in the hands of the observer, he also employs an arrangement that answers this condition; . . . it is sufficient to place [his pictures] at a proper distance from the eye to perceive the relief with superb effect.

"To reach this result, Mr. Ives uses two stereoscopic images obtained with a camera furnished with two objectives slightly deviated from their normal position, so that the two resulting images are nearly superposed on the plate. Complete superposition can not take place, because the two images are taken from different points of view, but it is designedly incomplete in another respect, one of the images being about 10 to 15 millimeters [about ½ inch] to one side of the other. Before the sensitive plate, at a distance of one or two millimeters [$\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ inch], he places a sheet of glass on which are traced vertically parallel lines to the number of about 4 to the millimeter [100 to the inch], each line being larger than the interval that separates them—a sort of grill with very close bars. Its design is to mask part of the image, and it may be understood that this part can not be the same for both objectives.

"With the negative thus obtained, a positive on glass is made by the ordinary processes; a sheet of ground glass is placed behind it, and in front of it, at a short distance, a grill identical with that used in making the negative.

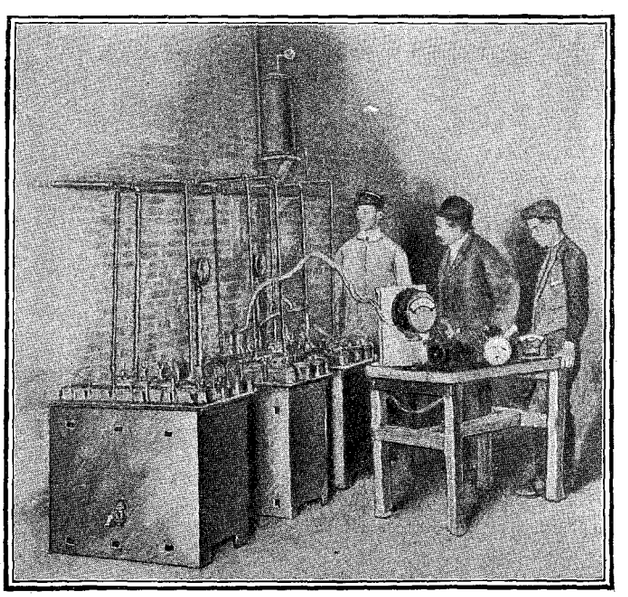
"The result of this arrangement is that when the positive is observed, the opaque lines of the grill will mask for each eye the image that does not belong to it. This may be seen by performing a very simple experiment. Mark on a sheet of paper two lines, one full the other dotted, at about a centimeter [½ inch] apart. Then hold before the paper, and between the two lines, a pencil at a distance of about 2 centimeters. If the head is held still, the two lines are seen perfectly, because both eyes are open; if one eye be closed, only one of the two lines is seen. The experiment may be carried farther by taking several other lines and several pencils in the same conditions; we may then suppose that the full lines are the elements of the image to be seen by the right eye, for example, while the dotted lines are the elements of that intended for the left eye, the pencils representing the grill.

"To carry out the method of Mr. Ives, the grill may be obtained by photographing a sheet of white paper, on which lines are traced with India ink. A negative will thus be obtained which may serve to print other grills when desired. It is clear that we must have, at least in the negative, certain conditions of opacity in the blacks and purity in the whites, which collodion alone will give. But it is probable that it will be simpler to buy the typical grill of a specialist. . . . . .

"Images in relief obtained by Ives's method would seem to be especially valuable in portraiture, and they will probably be exploited before long in these conditions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY.

A NEW primary cell of great power, which the inventor believes to be destined to commercial success, has been devised and built by an investigator in Newark, N. J. The cell, which is contained in a cast-iron case nearly two feet square, is peculiar in that its action will not take place except at a high temperature, which must be maintained by a furnace. The "dynelectron," as the unit has been named, is thus described in *The Iron Age* (December 8), by S. D. V. Burr. Says this writer:



THREE DYNELECTRON CELLS COUPLED IN SERIES.
Each cell produces 9-10 Volt, 600 Ampères.
Courtesy of *The Iron Age* (New York).

"He [the inventor] has succeeded in obtaining an electric current of commercial proportion by utilizing the chemical action and reaction of substances that are cheap. These substances are not destroyed, in the sense that they are so changed as to be of no use in the apparatus, but a new combination is formed which is again changed back to the original. These alterations are taking place uniformly and without intermission in the cell, and the loss of the substances is insignificant.

"The construction of a dynelectron cell, as the inventor terms it, will be understood from the following description: All of the parts are placed

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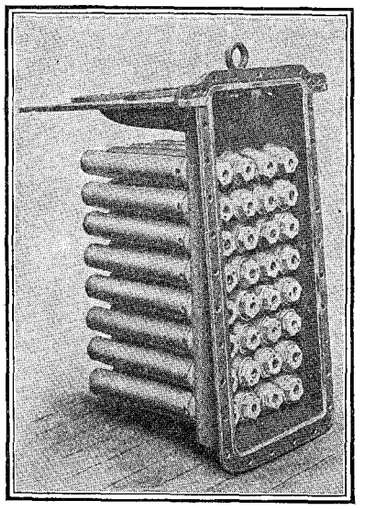
within a cast-iron shell, which measures 16 x 16 x 26 inches. . . . Depending from the cap covering the shell is a closed central chamber, in the sides of which are placed iron tubes open at both ends. Within each tube is a porous carbon rod mechanically attached to the iron but insulated from it. The carbon rods are bored part way through, the inner ends being open to the central air-chamber and the outer ends closed. Each cell contains 64 of these rods separated from their containing tubes by a space of about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. The central chamber is air-tight and contains a bus-bar to which the rods are connected by cables. The side chambers, into which the carbon tubes project, contain an electrolyte composed of 15 gallons of water and a small quantity of sodium hydrate and iron oxid. . . . . The unit, as it stands, provides two poles, a negative and a positive, the iron shell constituting the former and the carbons the latter"



ONE ELEMENT CARRYING CARBON ELECTRODES AND THEIR CONTAINING TUBES.
Courtesy of *The Iron Age* (New York).

The action of the cell is dependent upon heat and the presence of air, without which the electrical current obtained from it is imperceptible. When the temperature reaches 392° F. and air is admitted, chemical action at once ensues between it and the sodium hydrate, and then in turn between the products so formed and the iron oxid. It is claimed that these combinations form a continuous cycle, at the end of which the substances in the cell are in nature and quantity precisely what they were at the beginning. If this is so, the energy of the cell must evidently be derived from the heat applied to it, and it must be regarded as a form of thermo-electric generator. However this may be, it is stated that each of the cells, when kept at the temperature mentioned above, will furnish nearly one electrical horse-power. Mr. Burr goes on to say:

"The commercial value of this method of obtaining electricity will depend solely upon the cost of maintaining the cell at the required temperature, 390° F., and the cost of supplying air. These are the only expenses, provided there is no loss, as stated, in the component parts of the electrolyte. It is claimed that tests have shown that it requires only 3,900 British thermal units to keep the cell at its best working temperature, or, in other words, an expenditure of 6 cubic feet of gas of 650 heat units per cubic foot. This is equal to about ⅓ pound of good anthracite coal. It is not probable that these figures will be even approached with the apparatus as it now stands, because the furnace is crude and the cast iron containing shell, with its thick walls, is better adapted to the rapid dissipation of the heat of combustion than it is for its transmission to the electrolyte. A rectangular cast-iron vessel has never been recognized as an economical steam-generator. Having discovered a simple method of generating an electric current the inventor will naturally take up the consideration of those features upon which the commercial prosperity of the device must depend —namely, reliability and economy."

WHAT HAS PSYCHICAL RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHED?

IN his presidential address before the Society for Psychical Research at London recently, Prof. W. F. Barrett, of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, sought to summarize the results that the society has achieved, in justification of its existence. This address is one of the best presentations of the status of psychical research that has recently appeared, and shows clearly the difficulties admitted by its advocates, as well as the extent to which they lean upon a series of arguments from analogy. In these arguments, however, the speaker does not mention the now famous N-rays, which, if they really exist, give some ground for expectation that telepathy may one day be placed on a basis of scientific experiment. To quote from the address as printed in *The Educational Review* (November):

"Altho there is a more open mind on the part of science toward psychical research it must be confessed it is still looked at askance by the leaders and organs of official science. . . . . .

"No one asserts that the knowledge we are seeking to obtain is unimportant, . . . nor, so far as I know, does any one assert we are hasty and incautious, or unscientific in our method of investigation. No doubt one reason for the present attitude of official science toward us has been the prevalence and paralyzing influence of a materialistic philosophy. . . . . Nevertheless, as a body, tho with some notable exceptions, even our religious teachers do not welcome us with open arms. The common ground and official view of both science and religion are that all extension to our existing knowledge in their respective departments can come only through the channels recognized by each; in the one case the channel is bounded by the five senses, and in the other case it is that sanctioned by authority. . . . . .

"Inquiry among our scientific friends has shown me that the root of much, perhaps of most, of the scientific skepticism toward our work is not because the phenomena are startling or inexplicable, but because they can not be repeated at pleasure; hence so very few scientific men have the opportunity of verifying the observations some of us have made. . . . This might well give ground for suspense of judgment, but surely not for any hostile attitude. It is, of course, most desirable to be able to repeat our experiments at pleasure, but the very nature of our inquiry precludes this. We do not refuse to believe in the fall of meteoric stones unless we can see one falling. . . . Now, unquestionably there are at present more capable witnesses who can speak from personal and careful inquiry as to the fact of telepathy, or of what is called spiritualistic phenomena, than there are persons living who can testify to having seen the actual fall from space of meteoric stones. . . . . .

"There is, however, no reason why the methods so successfully pursued by science should not also be pursued in the study of the complex and shifting phenomena of human personality. Now, this is precisely the object of our society—the accurate investigation of that wide range of obscure but wonderful powers included within the mysterious thing we call ourself. Albeit we are but at the beginning of a task so vast that it may, in time to come, make all the discoveries of physical science seem trivial, all its labors seem insignificant in comparison with the stupendous problems that are before us."

Professor Barrett devotes the remainder of his address to the consideration of three chief fields of psychical research—telepathy, hypnotism, and spiritualistic phenomena in the narrower sense. His treatment of these topics seems less a summary of results fully accomplished, as the title of his address would lead one to expect, than an enumeration of the difficulties which attend the explanation and investigation of the phenomena. Thus he remarks that "much remains to be done before telepathy can take its place as an accepted axiom of scientific knowledge," and cites the following unsettled points in regard to its nature:

"By what process can one mind affect another at a distance? Physical science teaches us that there is no such thing as 'action at a distance.' Energy at a distance reaches us either by the translation of matter through space, or by the intermediary action of some medium. We may talk of brain-waves, but that is only unscientific talk: we know nothing of the kind. . . . We must wait patiently for more light on the mode of transmission of thought through space.

"Another question is as follows: May not the uncertainty and difficulty of our experiments in thought-transference partly arise from the fact that we are not going to work the right way? We try to obtain evidence of the transmission of a word or idea through some conscious and voluntary act on the part of the percipient. . . . Ought we not rather to seek for evidence of thought-transference in the region of the subconscious life? I believe in the case of both the agent and the percipient the conscious will plays only a secondary part. This is also true, I think, in all cases of

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suggestion, and of the therapeutic effect of suggestion. It is notably seen in the cures wrought by what is known as Christian Science. And so in telepathy, we need to hand over the whole matter to the subliminal activities. The difficulty is how to do this. Hypnosis is one way. . . . Automatic writing would be the most effective, but that is not very common. . . . . .

"Other questions suggest themselves. Is it the idea or the word, the motion [emotion ?] or the expression of the emotion, that is transmitted in telepathy ? . . . Then, again, may not animals share with man this telepathic power ?"

Professor Barrett believes that the recent discoveries in the field of radioactivity in the realm of physical matter lend countenance to a belief in similar unconscious radiation and reaction between mind and mind, and that the nature of gravitation may afford a basis of argument for the belief that "every center of consciousness is likely to react telepathically upon every other center." He also believes that the demonstration of telepathy will make obvious the efficacy of prayer and the possibility of divine inspiration. "If telepathy be indisputable, if our creaturely minds can, without voice or sensation, impress each other, the Infinite mind is likely thus to have revealed itself in all ages to responsive human hearts."

With regard to spiritualistic phenomena, tho considerable differences of opinion exist even within the society, Professor Barrett avers: "The investigations we have published undeniably establish the fact that human personality embraces a far larger scope than science has hitherto recognized. That it partakes of a two-fold life, on one side a self-consciousness which is awakened by, and related to, time and space, to sense and outward things; on the other side a deeper, slumbering, but potential consciousness, the record of every unheeded past impression, possessing higher receptive and perceptive powers than our normal self-consciousness—a self that, I believe, links our individual life to the ocean of life, and to the source of all life."

But while the speaker is inclined to take mediums and mediumship seriously, he recognizes that the related phenomena are singularly narrow and distorted in their scope. He concludes:

"Whatever view we take, the records of these manifestations in our 'Proceedings' give us the impression of a truncated personality, 'the dwindling remnant of a life,' rather than of a fuller, larger life. Hence, while in my opinion psychical research *does* show us that intelligence can exist in the unseen, and personality can survive the shock of death, we must not confuse mere, and perhaps temporary, survival after death with that higher and more expanded life which we desire and mean by immortality, and the attainment of which, whatever be our creed, is only to be won through the 'process of the cross.'"

THE CAUSE OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

THE explanation of consciousness is the great stumbling-block in the way of those who attempt to correlate all the phenomena of life with those governed by the ordinary laws of physics and chemistry. If man were an automaton, he might be regarded as merely a mechanism; but his consciousness of his own acts places him in a different category. That some biologists, however, do not despair of bringing even this refractory fact into the mechanical scheme is shown by a passage in a recent paper read by Prof. Jacques Loeb before the Congress of Arts and Sciences at the St. Louis exposition. Says the professor, as quoted in *Science* (December 9):

"As far as the mechanism of consciousness is concerned no scientific fact has thus far been found that promises an unraveling of this mechanism in the near future. It may be said, however, that at least the nature of the biological problem here involved can be stated. From a scientific point of view we may say that what we call consciousness is the function of a definite machine which we will call the machine of associative memory. Whatever the nature of this machine in living beings may be, it has an essential feature in common with the phonograph, namely, that it is capable of reproducing impressions in the same chronological order in which they come to us. Even simultaneous impressions of a different physical character, such as, for instance, optical and acoustical, easily fuse in memory and form an inseparable complex. The mechanism upon which associative memory depends seems to be located, in higher vertebrates at least, in the cerebral hemispheres, as the experiments of Goltz have shown. The same author has shown, moreover, that one of the two hemispheres suffices for the efficiency of this mechanism and for the full action of consciousness. As far, however, as the physical or chemical character of the mechanism of memory is concerned, we possess only a few starting-points. We know that the nerve-cells are especially rich in fatty constituents, and Overton and Hans Meyer have shown that substances which are easily soluble in fat also act as very powerful anesthetics—for instance, chloroform, ether, and alcohol, and so on. It may be possible that the mechanism of associative memory depends in some way upon the constitution or action of the fatty compounds in our nerve-cells."

MISTAKES IN THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

THE construction of the great Simplon tunnel, now nearing completion, has furnished numerous instances of how unsafe it is to prophesy. Nearly all the predictions on whose accuracy the engineers relied have proved incorrect, tho made by eminent specialists in science. The geologists were particularly unlucky, if we are to credit Herr Sulzer, one of the engineers, who recently delivered an address on the subject before the Society of Swiss Engineers, at Winterthur. To quote from a translation that appears in *The American Inventor* (December 15):

"The views of the geologists proved to be extremely incorrect. They told us, for example, that from their examination of the dip and strike of the rock exposures they were confident that we should find the strata tilted to a more or less perpendicular position, which would be very favorable for excavation. But instead of crossing the strata in a practically vertical position we found them almost, or quite, horizontal. This increased the labor of perforation and required enormous sums of money to make the roof of the tunnel secure. The rock was not so solid or cohesive as it would have been if the excavation had penetrated vertical strata. The geologists told us that we should encounter very little water on the southern, or Italian, side of the tunnel. The fact was, however, that we met great streams of water. From August, 1900, to the present time, no less than 1,022 liters a second have been pouring from the south end. The geologists also told us that we should probably find troublesome streams at Kilometer 5, on the north side of the mountain. It was just here that the rock was perfectly dry.

"The pressure on the roof of the tunnel is very much greater than it would have been if the rock strata had been vertical. In one stretch about a half mile long the pressure was so great that no means we had hitherto used were adequate. Large tree-trunks put in for supports were broken. We finally introduced many steel pillars supporting a steel vaulting, with which we lined the roof. This difficulty was overcome only after six months of dangerous work, in which our average advance in digging was only twenty-five centimeters a day instead of five and one-half meters. Neither had we been led to expect the almost intolerable heat we encountered. We had been told that the maximum temperature at the depth of the excavation would probably be 107° F. This would be bad enough, but not intolerable. But suddenly we reached a point in the work where the temperature arose to 131°. Science is unable to explain the phenomenon. The refrigerating plant was made adequate for this new difficulty and we managed to maintain the temperature at about 77°. Then suddenly the temperature fell to its original level. We are wholly unable to explain those very rapid and enormous changes in the temperature. . . . . .

"These were the chief difficulties that compelled the tunnel company to ask for an extension of the contract time, and an additional appropriation. The work is now proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and we have no doubt that the first tunnel and the lower part of the second tunnel will be completed in contract time. The first tunnel will be opened to traffic on April 30, 1905, and the company, if necessary, will push the work on Sundays and holidays to have everything ready on that date."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS FEATURES OF 1904.

IN the religious world, it appears, the past year brought forward few novel problems for solution, altho it saw many interesting developments in forces and tendencies not essentially new. Of preeminent interest, as *The Homiletic Review* points out, has been the conflict between the Roman Catholic Church and the French Government—a conflict in which the last blow has not been struck. In the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, the only religious book published during the year which seems likely to establish a claim to be considered epoch-making, is August Sabatier's "Religions of Authority." The same paper classifies the more notable results of ecclesiastical activity under two heads: first, the relations between church and state; second, the adjustment of polity or internal administration to new social conditions. Under the first head it gives, in part, the following summary:

"By a new treaty between the United States and China, the precise rights of American missionaries in the empire have been defined and China's unquestioned right to full judicial and police rule over Christian converts has been conceded. Owing to Russia's misrepresentation of Japan's motives and aims, the Japanese Prime Minister in a formal statement to the occidental world has redefined the attitude of Japan toward religionists of every name, making it clear that the empire grants fullest liberty of belief and worship, and that Japan now has no established or state religion.

"The papacy in Italy under Pius X.'s wise leadership has come to a partial if not complete understanding with the King and the ministry as to the future relations of the two organizations—the ancient church and the modern kingdom; and as proof of the altered and mellowed attitude of the church, participation as electors and as candidates by Roman Catholics in the recent parliamentary and municipal elections was winked at tho not ordered by the Pope, with results favorable to conservative interests, and retarding to the ambitions of secular socialism. In France, on the contrary, the papacy finds itself at odds with a militant ministry and electorate bent on severing the concordat, abolishing state subsidies to all churches, and putting religion and statecraft on precisely the same basis they are in the United States.

"In Germany, owing to the Government's support of legislation withdrawing the last of the Falk laws, that excluding Jesuits from the empire, there has been a renewal of the historic controversy between Protestantism and Catholicism, and a stiffening of the Protestant forces throughout the nation, in the light of increasing Roman power. In Russia the scheme of reform outlined by the presidents and members of the zemstvos and recently presented to the Czar has, among its first planks, one demanding liberty of conscience and worship, and recognition of the civil and religious rights of dissenters from the orthodox Greek Church; and this concession the Czar grants in his latest ukase. . . . . .

"At home there has been renewed discussion of the truth or falsity of the Roman Catholic contention that the public-school system is irreligious because secular. Judicial decisions have maintained the rights of Christian Scientists to teach and practise freely."

Under this same head is mentioned the "Passive-Resistance" movement in England and Wales, and the Free-Church trouble in Scotland.

Under the second head, the adjustment of ecclesiastical administration to new conditions, *The Transcript* speaks as follows:

"As the deposit theory of church origins loses its grip, as the evolutionary conception gains ground, clergy and laity feel the freer to make changes to suit present-day needs. There is a drawing together of Christians of all names toward frank, mutual recognition of the legitimacy of all of the three great types of church government, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Independent or Congregational. Within each group there are movements which betray the sense of need of modification of type in the face of altered conditions. The movement for recognition of the laity in the Church of England, the increasing weight of authority given to recommendations of the American priesthood in the nomination, by the papacy, of bishops for American dioceses, the continued lay opposition to the scheme to create a graded hierarchy of archbishops and bishops in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, and the summary action of the last Methodist Episcopal General Conference in relegating to a subordinate place bishops who were incapacitated by age or infirmities, all indicate that the episcopate as an order is not encroaching on the rights of the people, but rather is being compelled to concede some of its power or modify its claims.

"On the other hand, the admitted advantage which comes from a closely coordinated and authoritatively led body of workers, in comparison with a loosely bound and individualistic body of adherents, is being seen and admitted by many of the Independent or Congregational denominations to-day, and without any concessions as to episcopal authority in matters of belief or without any creation of a specially sacred class of leaders, they are quietly accepting the principle of combination for better administrative ends, for closer fellowship, and are admitting the need of superintending officials. This explains the recent decision of American Baptists, North and South, to join with British Baptists in creating an International Council similar to the Pan-Presbyterian or International Congregational councils, the suggestion that American Baptists—North—establish a National Council similar to the Congregational National Council; it accounts for the action of the latter body in authorizing its moderator to officiate *ad interim* in ways that he may think effective for conserving denominational interests; for the movement among American reformed Jewish rabbis toward creation of a synod on the old Jewish models; and for the increasing measure of superintending care by the general superintendent of the Universalist denomination, and the president and secretary of the American Unitarian Association.

"It is not without significance that the type of church least concerned with modifications of polity just now is the Presbyterian, in which both principles of authority and liberty, local independence and authority of the vicinage, find expression."

The growth of sentiment in favor of denominational unity, which was so marked a feature of 1903, suffered no decline during the year just past. There have been movements toward union, not only between the sects within each group, but between certain sharply differentiated Christian communions, remarks *The Transcript;* and it specifies as follows:

"Wesleyans of England have begun negotiations for a reunion similar to those effected years ago between the Wesleyans in Australia and Canada; the Baptists of this country have agreed to have a joint meeting to debate the possibility of ending the strife between sections, born of the slavery issue; the Presbyterian Church North and the Cumberland Presbyterians have voted in their highest legislature favoring union, and the matter is now before the presbyteries for ratification; and the Northern Presbyterian Church has formally withdrawn its irritating comments on the attitude of the Southern Presbyterian Church relative to the slavery issue. The Protestant Episcopal General Convention has made it possible for bodies of Christians to be affiliated with that church without compulsory use of the church's ritual. Trinitarian and Unitarian Congregationalists have interchanged pulpits and received deputations from the other at national representative assemblies. Lutherans have conferred as to the possibility of ending the many synodical differentiations and strifes. All this within specific groups.

"While on a larger scale and of considerably more significance have been such movements as the steps toward unity between Trinitarian Congregationalists, Methodist Protestants, and the United Brethren, formally ratified by the highest assemblies of the two former denominations; the consultations between Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists in Canada looking toward formal church union, and a similar movement in Australia. In these cases there is a distinct advance beyond what was noted above. It is here proposed that a blend of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Congregational politics be effected, and that theological differences such as formerly alienated Calvinists and Arminians be sunk in a simpler statement of the teachings of Jesus, derived from the Gospel."

It has not, we are told, been a year of marked emphasis on doctrinal aspects of religion. Nevertheless, *The Transcript* cites some notable incidents in this connection:

"The papal interdict on Abbé Loisy and his partial if not

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complete submission, has stirred Liberal Catholic circles on the Continent, in England, and in this country. . . . In the Church of England the pulpit utterances of Canon Hensly-Henson with respect to the fallibility of the Bible, and of Rev. C. E. Beeby as to the naturalness of Jesus's conception and birth have stirred anew the old controversy between the low and high churchmen on one side and the broad churchmen on the other. . . . . .

"In this country attacks on Prof. Borden P. Bowne of Boston University have continued, and have been formally pronounced unwarranted by the New York East Conference. At the Methodist Episcopal General Conference similar attacks on Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, Professor Terry of Garret Biblical Institute, Evanston, and Professor Mitchell of Boston University, made by Evangelist Munhall and some Western Methodists, fell flat, and were not seriously considered by the delegates. Union Theological Seminary, New York City, has returned to its original basis of freedom from control in doctrinal matters by the Presbyterian Church North, and the Presbytery of Nassau, L. I., has voted to retain in its membership Rev. S. T. Carter, who rejects the Westminster Confession of Faith."

Socialism and the labor question have attracted the attention of the church during the year. To quote again from the same source:

"A feeling that something had to be done to meet the waxing antipathy or indifference of the wage-earners has led to more intelligent study of the problem; and tentative approaches by the church toward the makers of opinion and formulators of policy among laboring men and women have been made. On the Continent, where secular socialism is strong, the Roman Catholic Church, as in Italy and Holland, has joined forces with men who are its opponents on many issues, to defeat the avowed foes of the church. In England and Scotland it is difficult to see any event during the year indicating that the churches are alive to the crisis, unless it be in the serious mood engendered by contemplation of the figures of the London *Daily News* census and of Mr. Charles Booth's review of the religious conditions of London, and in the success of the great mission-halls of the Wesleyan Church planted in centers of unchurched populations in English and Scotch provincial towns and in London. In this country both the Congregational National Council and the Protestant Episcopal general convention carefully considered reports from eminent committees on the problems at issue between labor and capital, and the Congregational Council had representatives of organized labor on its program. The Presbyterian Church North has preceded other sects in its appointment of a secretary of its home missionary department whose especial business it is to mediate between the church and the wage-earner."

The Transcript finds that as a disciplinary agent affecting ethics, civics, and national life, the church has not been conspicuous. We read:

"Fighting to preserve its own life, to reconstruct its own polity and doctrinal statements, and to hold its former relative position in the world, it has not been able to be aggressively authoritative in the domain of ethics. Yet there are signs of its interest in such matters. A majority voted at the last general conference still to hold Northern Methodists in obedience to the present disciplinary rules prohibiting amusements that are deemed antagonistic to the spiritual life. The Protestant Episcopal General Convention ordered additional precautions and rules governing the clergy in the remarriage of innocent divorced persons, and almost came to taking the radical position that no divorced persons, whether innocent or guilty, were to be married by its clergy. This church has the credit of discussing in its highest legislative court this national evil in a more thoroughgoing way than any other church, and it has stimulated other churches through their representative leaders to unite in a conference with it to bring about marriage and divorce reform."

There has been renewed emphasis, we are told, on the evangelistic and revival type of religion, and missionary zeal has not waned:

"The Methodist Episcopal General Conference, the Baptist joint meetings, the Congregational National Council each appointed special committees on evangelism, imitating the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly a few years ago. In Atlanta, Ga., Springfield, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., there have been special campaigns on a large scale during the past year. As the year closes news comes of a sweeping revival in Wales, led by an hitherto unknown man. Evan Roberts, whose preaching seems to have swept his emotional, imaginative Celtic compatriots into a mood of fervent emotion that recalls the records of old. In England and Ireland two American evangelists, Messrs. Torrey and Alexander, have had conspicuous success, and in South Africa 'Gypsy Smith,' the well-known English evangelist, has done more than any other man, by his evangelistic labors, in bringing the alienated British and Dutch clergymen back to terms of Christian fellowship again. . . . . .

"Not only is the Christian propaganda throughout the world receiving—absolutely if not relatively—more funds and volunteers than ever before, but oriental faiths in turn are compelled by the rivalry of the Christians to set about missionary enterprises, and representatives of these religions are now laboring in Europe and America; Christian missionary enterprise has taken on more and more the educational and industrial aspects of similar propaganda at home, and is less reliant than formerly on the merely evangelistic type of propagation. In addition there has been further evidence of a distinct alteration of attitude toward the ethnic faiths, and a greater effort to find common ground for the new life and creed."

IN PRAISE OF "DIVINE DISCONTENT."

INSTINCTS of conformity and of non-conformity both play an important part in the evolution of man's mind. But "of these two," says Dr. C. W. Saleeby (in the London *Academy and Literature*), "non-conformity is undoubtedly the most precious"; for "all conformity is but conformity to a previous non-conformity," just as—to speak in scientific terms—"all heredity is but inheritance of a previous variation." With the avowed intention of "singing the praises of revolt, of protestantism, doubt, discontent, dissent, heterodoxy," Dr. Saleeby proceeds:

"The greatest of all Protestants, in the most important of all matters, was Jesus Christ. After him, in the supreme sphere of morals, may be named a mighty host—Isaiah, the Buddha, Socrates, Savonarola. These were men indeed, for does not Emerson tell us that 'whoso would be a man must be a non-conformist.' And here, as elsewhere, the law of universal rhythm is observed. The typical history of the dissenter, of whom these are the greatest, is as inevitable as it is familiar. To begin with, he is in a minority of one. Convention, which can not crush the truth of which he is the protagonist, can at any rate make short work of *him*. Its weapons are the cross, hemlock, or the stake. Thereafter the truth which made him free survives in a more or less degenerate form to enslave his followers. There arises an organization, claiming to speak and act with authority. To its adherents it denies that exercise of private judgment which led to its foundation. They must conform to the traditional non-conformity, which, however, being interpreted by men of smaller caliber, is always somewhat of a travesty of the original. Later there arises another filled with divine discontent, and the whole process is repeated. Those who decry Herbert Spencer to-day are the intellectual descendants of the men who called Socrates a corrupter of youth; and their descendants will deny some new truth a century hence because it can not be reconciled with some page of the synthetic philosophy."

Dr. Saleeby goes on to cite Aristotle, Copernicus, and Darwin as types of great dissenters whose intellectual discoveries eventuated in the establishment of binding dogmas. "For centuries," he says, "the authority of Aristotle, adopted by the church, arrested all intellectual progress. For many decades the authority of Newton, lent to the emission or corpuscular theory of light, obstructed the way to acceptance of the undulatory theory. To-day the authority of Darwin is interfering with the proper appreciation of factors in organic evolution other than natural selection." As in the intellectual world, so in the esthetic: Bach, Wagner, and Richard Strauss asserted their genius by breaking down accepted critical canons. In short, says Dr. Saleeby, "every orthodoxy was once a heresy." He concludes:

"Thus while the church still teaches, I suppose, as once it

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taught, that disbelief is a mortal sin, history teaches us that it is the seed of all progress; while the acceptance of any dogma or convention is the acceptance of some one's rejection of some other dogma or convention. If you accuse me of despising the work of the past, I answer that *this*, when we read aright, is what our fathers, of their experience, have taught us. It is of such right reading that the essentially modern idea of toleration is born. Men can be expected to tolerate dissent only when they can study, on a sufficiently large scale, the history of opinion. They despise the work of the past who refuse to learn therefrom. And if you or I should suffer some distress, as suffer we must, at the uprising of some form of discontent which, rightly or wrongly, we can not call divine, we may take comfort from that great saying of Carlyle's: The first of all truths is this, that a lie can not endure forever."

THE WELSH REVIVAL.

THE remarkable revival movement, as a result of which all South Wales is said to be aflame with religious enthusiasm, is attracting attention in all parts of the Christian world. Mr. W. T. Stead predicts that its influence will ultimately spread until "it will be neither in the West alone nor in the East, but will spread over the whole land as the waters cover the face of the mighty deep." The movement is said to have had its origin in a country chapel in Cardiganshire, whence it spread rapidly eastward through the crowded populations of the Glamorganshire coal-fields. It is without organization, and seems independent of systematic propagation; but a young miner named Evan Roberts, with his "singing sisterhood," is generally regarded as its principal leader. The movement is described as essentially a "singing," and not a "preaching," revival. The London *Guardian* (Church of England) gives the following summary of its more practical results:

"Large numbers of 'sudden conversions' are reported, and men of careless or evil lives stand up and 'testify' to their faith in Christ. In some places the public-houses are almost deserted, the police magistrates find their work materially reduced, and colliery managers are surprised at the steadier work and the absence of the accustomed blasphemies from the pit galleries. In not a few cases football-matches, which in Wales not less than in many regions of England have been tainted by gambling and brutality, have been abandoned because the members of the teams were ashamed of their 'former conversation.' Prayer-meetings have been held at the bottom of mine-shafts, and open-air services on the deserted football grounds. Even if we allow for possible exaggeration by sensational journalists, and if we take into account the emotional nature which distinguishes the Welsh even more perhaps than the Celts of other lands, there can be no doubt that an extraordinary wave of religious enthusiasm is rushing over the principality and, for the time at all events, is changing the lives of thousands of its inhabitants."

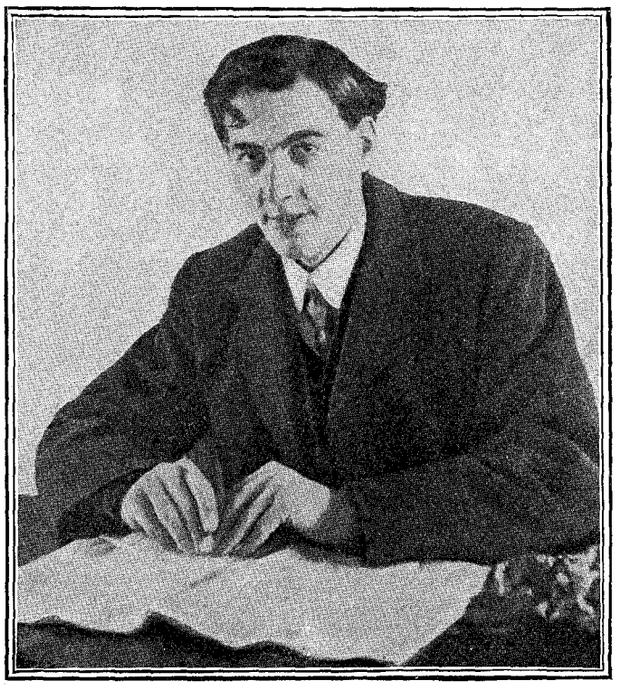
"Much as we may find to object to in 'corybantic' religion," adds the same paper, "much as we may distrust the permanence of the results produced by emotionalism, and may even fear that excitement will produce hysteria, it is impossible either to doubt the sincerity of the leaders of such a movement or to ignore the effect which is produced upon the lives of those who are converted."

Mr. Stead, who visited the scene of the revival, suggests that Welsh religious enthusiasm may be destined to impart as compelling an impulse to the churches of the world as Welsh coal supplies to its navies. Writing in the London *Daily Chronicle* of the methods of the revival and his own impressions of it, he says in part:

"This public self-consecration, this definite and decisive avowal of a determination to put under their feet their dead past of vice and sin and indifference, and to reach out toward a higher ideal of human existence, is going on everywhere in South Wales. Nor, if we think of it sanely and look at it in the right perspective, is there a nobler spectacle appealing more directly to the highest instincts of our nature to be seen in all the world to-day. . . . . .

"The revival is borne along upon billowing waves of sacred song. It is to other revivals what the Italian opera is to the ordinary theater. It is the singing, not the preaching, that is the instrument which is most efficacious in striking the hearts of men. In this respect these services in the Welsh chapel reminded me strangely of the beautiful liturgical services of the Greek Church, notably in St. Isaac's of St. Petersburg on Easter morn, and in the receptions of the pilgrim at the Troitski Monastery, near Moscow.

"The most extraordinary thing about the meetings which I attended was the extent to which they were absolutely without any human direction or leadership. 'We must obey the Spirit,' is the watchword of Evan Roberts, and he is as obedient as the humblest



MR. EVAN ROBERTS,

Who appears to be the leading figure in connection with the wave of religious enthusiasm which is sweeping over South Wales.

of his followers. The meetings open—after any amount of preliminary singing, while the congregation is assembling—by the reading of a chapter or a psalm. Then it is go as you please for two hours or more.

"And the amazing thing is that it does go and does not get entangled in what might seem to be inevitable confusion. Three-fourths of the meeting consists of singing. No one uses a hymn-book. No one gives out a hymn. The last person to control the meeting in any way is Mr. Evan Roberts. People pray and sing, give testimony; exhort as the Spirit moves them. As a study of the psychology of crowds I have seen nothing like it. You feel that the thousand or fifteen hundred persons before you have become merged into one myriad-headed, but single-souled personality.

"You can watch what they call the influence of the power of the Spirit playing over the crowded congregation as an eddying wind plays over the surface of a pond. If any one carried away by his feelings prays too long, or if any one when speaking fails to touch the right note, some one—it may be anybody—commences to sing. For a moment there is a hesitation as if the meeting were in doubt as to its decision, whether to hear the speaker or to continue to join in the prayer or whether to sing. If it decides to hear and to pray the singing dies away. If, on the other hand, as it usually happens, the people decide to sing, the chorus swells in volume until it drowns all other sound. . . . . .

"The singing sisters—there are five of them, one, Mme. Morgan, who was a professional singer—are as conspicuous figures in the movement as Evan Roberts himself. Some of their solos are wonders of dramatic and musical appeal. Nor is the effect lessened by the fact that the singers, like the speakers, sometimes break down in sobs and tears. The meeting always breaks

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out into a passionate and consoling song, until the soloist, having recovered her breath, rises from her knees and resumes her song.

"The praying and singing are both wonderful, but more impressive than either are the breaks which occur when utterance can no more, and the sobbing in the silence momentarily heard is drowned in a tempest of melody. No need for an organ. The assembly was its own organ as a thousand sorrowing or rejoicing hearts found expression in the sacred psalmody of their native hills."

At Bethesda, the chief center of disturbance during the Penrhyn quarry conflict, the revival is said to have done more in a week than the most sanguine hoped could be accomplished in ten years to heal the social, religious, and domestic breaches caused by the great strike. The Salvationists are now cooperating with the Welsh revivalists, and the religious awakening is apparently affecting all denominations throughout the principality.

IS IMMORTALITY WITHOUT MEMORY DESIRABLE?

MR. J. ELLIS McTAGGART, of Trinity College, Cambridge, contributes an article on "Human Preexistence" to *The International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia), in which he maintains that "the belief in human preexistence is a more probable doctrine than any other form of the belief in immortality." In support of this contention, he advances the familiar arguments that the continuity of the universe involves past, as well as future, existence, and that what we call inborn characteristics bear a great resemblance to characteristics which, in other cases, we know to be due to the condensed results of experience. The statement of these arguments leads to a recognition of the fact that reincarnation means immortality without memory (since we have no memory of previous lives), and to a consideration of the question: Is immortality on such terms desirable? This question is answered in the affirmative:

"The value of memory is that by its means the past may serve the wisdom, the virtue, and the love of the present. If the past could help the present in a like manner without the aid of memory, the absence of memory need not remove the value from a succession of lives.

"Let us consider wisdom first. Can we be wiser by reason of something which we have forgotten? Unquestionably we can. Wisdom is not merely, or chiefly, amassed facts, or even recorded judgments. It depends primarily on a mind competent to deal with facts and to form judgments. Now the acquisition of knowledge and experience, if wisely conducted, may strengthen the mind. Of that we have sufficient evidence in this life. And so a man who dies after acquiring knowledge—and all men acquire some—might enter his new life, deprived, indeed, of his knowledge, but not deprived of the increased strength and delicacy of mind which he had gained in acquiring the knowledge. And, if so, he will be wiser in the second life because of what has happened in the first. Progress, therefore, has not perished with memory. . . . . .

"So, again, with virtue. And here the point is perhaps clearer. For it is obvious that the memory of moral vicissitudes is of no moral value except in so far as it helps to form the moral character, and that, if this is done, the memory could be discarded without loss. Now we can not doubt that a character may remain determined by an event which has been forgotten. I have forgotten the greater number of the good and evil acts which I have done in this life. And yet each must have left a trace on my character. And so, if a man carries over into his next life the dispositions and tendencies which he has gained by the moral contests of this life, the value of those contests has not been destroyed by the death which has destroyed the memory of them.

"There remains love. And here the problem is, I admit, more difficult. Firstly, because it is more important, for it is here, and not in wisdom or virtue, that I think we find, not only the supreme value of life, but also the sole reality of life, and, indeed, of the universe. And then particular loves do not submit to be taken as means, in the same way as particular cases of cognition or volition do. . . . It would be better to look forward to annihilation for both of us than to be forced into a view which would add squalor to misery.

"But if we look farther, we shall find, I think, that . . . people who love one another can not be dependent for their proximity to each other—and consequently for the possibility of their love—on some chance or mechanical arrangement whose recurrence we could have no reason to expect. Their love is not the effect of proximity, but its cause. For their love is the expression of the ultimate fact that each of them is more closely connected with the other than he is with people in general. And proximity in a particular life, like everything else, is the effect—or, rather, the manifestation under particular circumstances—of those relations which make up the eternal nature of the universe.

"If, therefore, two people love one another in this life, we have, on the assumption that they are immortal, good reason for believing that their lives are bound up with one another, not for one life only, but forever. This would not involve their meeting in every life, any more than it would involve that they should meet every day of each life. Love can survive occasional absences, and is often even stronger for them. And the universe is on a large scale, and might admit or require long absences. What we are entitled to believe is that, while time remains, their eternal nearness must continually find its temporal expression in proximity. . . . .

"Death is thus the most perfect example of the 'collapse into immediacy'—that mysterious phrase of Hegel's—where all that was before a mass of hard-won acquisitions has been merged in the unity of a developed character. . . . And surely death acquires a new and deeper significance when we regard it no longer as a single and unexplained break in an unending life, but as part of the continually recurring rhythm of progress—as inevitable, as natural, and as benevolent as sleep. We have only left youth behind us as we have left, this evening, the sunrise. They will both come back, and they do not grow old."

The Eastern Question a Religious Question.—Mr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, claims that the Eastern question is essentially a religious question. In his recent two-volume work, entitled "Missions and Modern History," he writes:

"The influence of the West on Asia is of necessity religious. In the East all life is religious—politics, trade, social custom, all human intercourse. No influence touches it without religious results. Probably there has never been a purely political attempt made at Eastern power which the Eastern people did not view in its religious aspect. . . . Our commercial invasion, which we complacently regard as free from all religious bearings, does not appear so to a single oriental or African people. The Eastern question is of necessity a religious question, because it is Eastern, and there never was supremer folly than that of the people who sneer at missions as a force exterior to the real movement of the world and missionaries as men and women of no influence in actual life. . . . . .

"Western government of the East and Western trade have never been popular. They have not bridged and can not bridge the social chasm. The spirit in which they are carried on usually tends to widen the chasm. The only way in which it can be bridged, as Professor Seeley suggested, is by religious sympathy. The mission enterprise is of the deepest philosophic necessity to the Western propaganda. The Eastern question will always be a religious question. To attempt to solve it with purely secular agencies has always failed, and will always fail. The civilizing of Asia, the temper of mind to accept civilization, the transformation of character, which alone is civilization, patience with what is repellant in Western contact until its better aspects are seen, the success of the purely secular work of our propaganda in Asia—all are dependent upon the enterprise of missions, its success in slowly establishing a religious community, and thus conquering, in the one possible way, the antipathies of the centuries and bridging the chasms that divide men."

WORD comes from Constantinople that the Porte has refused to authorize the street sales of Bibles, as such sales would constitute a violation of the Turkish law relating to propagandas. Henceforth Bibles can be sold only in the shops or depots of the Bible societies.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO PEACE.

THE decline and fall of the Russian Empire, as that process is conceived to proceed by the Gibbons of the London press, may render the capture of Port Arthur inconspicuous through the magnitude of misfortunes yet to come. But this, as the London *News* declares, is "ill-informed conjecture," because the English can only guess at Russia's real plans. It is otherwise in the case of Japan. English journals think they can read the Tokyo mind as affected by the present juncture of affairs on land and sea. Anyhow, the London *Statist*, to take, at haphazard, the first among responsible and competent students of the subject, thinks "there will have to be another campaign," and that "the Japanese Government will be able largely to reenforce Marshal Oyama." Oyama will therefore be numerically superior by this time. He can move his forces freely because the theater of war is frozen over. Should Kuropatkin find his communications threatened, he will retreat, "possibly as far as Harbin." "In any event, we may reasonably conclude that the Russians will not acknowledge themselves utterly defeated until General Kuropatkin has been compelled to evacuate the more fertile portions of Manchuria." Then, and not before, as our authority discerns the facts, "it would clearly be the wise course for the Russian Government to make peace." To quote further:

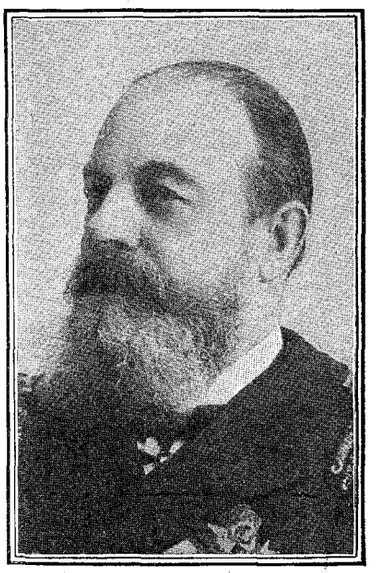
PRINCE KHILKOFF.

He is responsible for the Russian transport and traffic over the Trans-Siberian Railway. His success in keeping open the long line of communications has won high praise from the London *Times*.

"Suppose negotiations were opened, what would be the probable terms of Japan? For some time after the war broke out, it is an open secret that the Japanese Government would have gladly concluded peace on the same terms as it offered before hostilities broke out. But as the struggle has gone on so many months, as the resources of the empire in men and money have been subjected to a great strain, and as evidence has been given of the immense strength of certain positions, especially of Port Arthur, it seems reasonable to conclude that when negotiations for peace are opened Japan will put forward very much more stringent demands than she would have been satisfied with in the beginning. For one thing, it is evident that she will take very good care that Russia can never again get possession of Port Arthur. For another, it is reasonably certain that she will insist upon the renunciation of all Russian claims upon Manchuria."

Japan may not now be so disposed as formerly to hand Port Arthur and Manchuria over to China, says this commentator, and that notion is beginning to prevail among many London organs which are in touch with the Japanese Minister to England. It is predicted, with something like conviction, that Japan will insist upon permanently retaining Port Arthur. She will also want an indemnity. It should not be overlooked, however, that there is a growing tendency among English newspapers of the Liberal political school to comment with a certain coolness of sympathy on Japanese policy. The tendency sometimes asserts itself strongly in such dailies as the London *News* and *Westminster Gazette*. The last named asserts that in view of recent events "the Japanese will come down to the footlights and declare a profound desire for peace." Furthermore:

"It would be accounted a gracious thing by the friends of Japan if at that point [the expulsion of Kuropatkin] her Government came forward to say: 'The war has now been carried as far as, by imperative obligation, we proposed to carry it. If it is to go farther, here we abide, confident that no Russian army will turn us back after a few months' occupation of the ground. But without asking for cessation of the war, we wish to make known that we are more than willing to put an end to it, on conditions accordant with those which, as far as we are concerned, would have averted a most disturbing conflict.' Such a declaration would cost nothing, pledge Japan to nothing within a wide range of particulars, and yet be highly serviceable to her at the worst. It would do little to soothe the embarrassments of the Russian Government, for example, but would rather enhance its responsibility for whatever misfortune ensued upon persistence in the war. . . . . .



ADMIRAL AVELLAN.

He is now, says the Paris *Matin*, "full-fledged Minister of Marine" instead of a mere subordinate to Grand Duke Alexis, as heretofore. This indicates an "upheaval" among the grand-ducal cliques.

"The release of many thousands of Japanese in the south must make a disturbing difference to Kuropatkin in the north. If, then, the Japanese Government does propose to avow informally a willing mind to peace, the occasion seems to be at hand. The fall of Port Arthur may suffice to bring it on; and within the last month, as we have very good reason for believing, the European nations have turned their thoughts to intervention pretty closely. The Dogger-Bank 'incident' sufficed for that. A little more Dogger-Bank incidents, a little more British impatience with the authors of it, and half Europe might have been at war within a month. That has been a moving lesson. And tho there are not a few even

PEACE ON EARTH.

"If I only knew the countersign!"

—*Punch* (London).

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among ourselves, apparently, who see nothing but heroism, imperialism, inspiration in the gross carnage of the war, whether it ought to go on, and if so, for what and for whose benefit is a growing question in every land.

"Yet that intervention has its own great dangers and difficulties is only too manifest, and those that are obvious are not all. But, however well this is understood, the business of intervention remains. It can not be put aside for non-intervention as a final choice; it can certainly be put off. The nations may, if they please, go through a much longer period of non-intervention. But sooner or later, and in whatever conditions may arise at a near or a comparatively distant day, intervention to resettle the relations of East and West is inevitable; and so far as may now be seen, postponement is as likely to increase as to diminish its perils."

THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND FIDDLE TO ENGLAND.

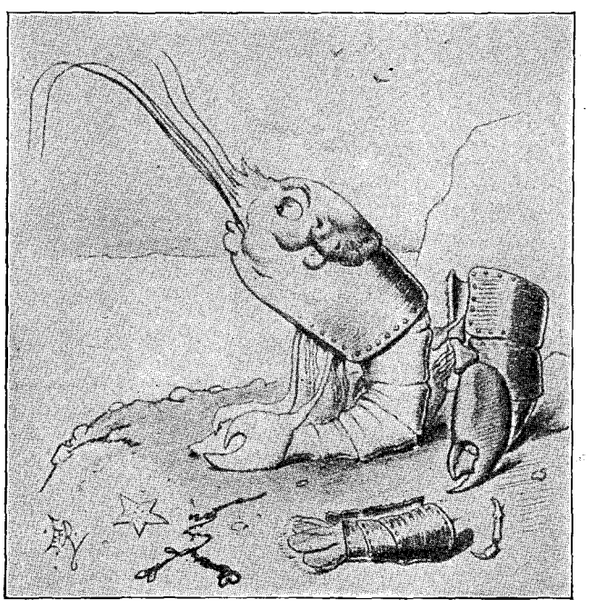
THE most remarkable feature of world politics, asserts the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* for perhaps the fifth or sixth time, is the way the United States is made to play second fiddle to England. Washington, asserts a writer in the organ of the Foreign Office in Berlin, is becoming more and more an echo of London. The phenomenon, thinks this authority, is very satisfactory to the British Government, which takes care never to push the pecuniary claims of British subjects against the United States in a way calculated to annoy or embarrass the American authorities. Indeed, the old saying that no Englishman abroad can be wronged with impunity because the flag protects him must, in the United States, be pronounced obsolete. England is too eager to win the favor of the American republic to carry any claim of the sort to extremes.

Such being the facts, as set forth in the Berlin daily already named—and other Berlin dailies sometimes support these utterances—it is important, thinks the *Kreuz Zeitung*, to ascertain the causes of so unusual a circumstance. The truth is, it feels confident, that American opinion on world politics is manufactured in London. All American newspapers echo London views. A common language, common traditions, and many other factors enable England to lead all countries in the competition for influence with the United States. As regards the manufacture of public opinion through the newspapers our authority avers:

"Unfortunately, England has at command means of influencing public opinion in the United States to an extent which no other country can hope to equal. Nearly all news from Europe comes to the United States through London and with an English twist. In consequence of the speech common to both countries articles in English newspapers can be reproduced most readily by American papers, and the more use is made of this ass's bridge because the merit of English papers greatly surpasses the merit of American papers. What does it matter to English papers if there be a general copying without credit if in this way English ideas can only be propagated? There are many American papers which trail in the wake of English papers mainly for the reason that it is the most convenient thing for them to do, saving them labor and thought. To them it is, perhaps, personally indifferent whether they copy an article directed against Germany or against Bulgaria. But when they find in the London *Spectator* a well-written article aimed against Germany they simply copy it in order that their interminable columns may be rapidly filled. The original work of such sheets as the American papers consists mainly in the announcement of accidents, piquant sensations and telegrams. Internal political affairs are considered, but in the preparation of fundamental articles on European political problems the American newspaper man is not at ease and, as a general thing, he knows nothing at all about it. As far as this feature is concerned, London is in the habit of providing for him, and hence the vast majority of the American people look at all things European through English spectacles."

As an instance of the type of article which inspires American distrust of Germany, according to the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the following, from the London *Spectator*, may be quoted:

"The German Empire, as its rulers know, is becoming so overpopulated that prosperity for its working classes is hardly to be looked for. The rush of its armies of children perpetually keeps down wages, and develops forever a thirst for the possession of the few countries in which emigrants might construct new Germanies. The able rulers of the empire see that quite clearly, and would run serious risks in the way of expenditure and effort if only they might hope to acquire broad lands upon which German emigrants could construct a German society and live forever in industrious health. But when they look abroad in search of attractive dumping-grounds they find the two Anglo-Saxon races perpetually in the way—Great Britain with her colonies and dependencies, and America with her Monroe Doctrine. It seems to them that the British lay claim to too much of the world; and that America, which protects the vast regions of her southern continent—regions which are among the most attractive, and probably the richest, within this closely restricted planet—is playing, whether consciously or unconsciously, the part of dog-in-the-manger. So far from being overfull, the old Spanish-American states are importing immigrants by the million in every decade; and even that supply, now chiefly Italian and German, fails to keep pace with the growing necessity for more peasants and more skilled labor. If William II. had been reigning when the civil war temporarily paralyzed the United States, he probably would not have sprung at Mexico as Napoleon III. did, for he would not have been dreaming about the future grandeur of the Latin peoples; but the independence of Brazil, which is the size of Europe, includes all climates, and contains every resource except population, would have been seriously endangered, while that of Argentina and Uruguay would conceivably have disappeared. These last two wishes—for coaling-stations, and empty provinces in the temperate zones—do not spring from any wild ambition in the German Emperor, or any arrogance in the German staff. They are the result of permanent conditions which would be as operative if William II. had passed away, or if the German staff had fallen into unskilled hands. It is, therefore, nearly impossible for Great Britain or America to cease from watching the growth of the German fleet—which is sure to be well built, well manned, and well commanded—with a certain uneasiness, which to those who hope so much



THE DEFENCELESS CRUSTACEAN.

John Bull at the mercy of his enemies. Indignantly dedicated to the War Office and successive Secretaries of State for War.

["This country follows the procedure of that edible invertebrate, the lobster. At intervals the lobster casts its shell, and until a new one grows he is absolutely helpless and has to conceal himself in a hole. That is our case, only we have no sheltering hole . . . We appoint a committee which discovers a number of things previously known to all other nations, we provide ourselves with a new shell, lucky if nobody attacks us in the meantime, and then we go to sleep again."—*The "Times" on the disgraceful state of our Field Artillery, December 15.*]

—*Punch* (London).

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from the creation of that fleet has an appearance of suspicion, or even of malignity."

The point of view from which the English regard the sentiment now entertained for them over here is made evident in a study of the subject which the London *Outlook* has just made. Its analysis of the situation is quite different from that of the German daily. To quote:

"England is the European Power with which the United States most often come into contact on their path of self-development, and for many years we were, to all practical purposes, the only Power; so that naturally we bore the full brunt of that anti-foreign instinct which is deep-seated in the American breast. We fought with them for their independence; we annoyed their commerce with our right of search; and then, in the War of 1812, burned their Capitol; during the Civil War our sympathy with the South found a voice in our greatest statesman; we allowed the *Alabama* to sail—a piece of carelessness which cost us six millions; we disputed their Northwest territory; we beat them over the Bering Sea arbitration; and until quite lately we gave them reason to think that we intended to keep a footing on the Isthmus of Panama. No wonder that the Monroe Doctrine should have been generally interpreted as calling a halt to English pretensions! It is true that things are better now; England is no longer the traditional enemy she was. But the old feeling dies hard. Jingoism is alive and strong, and ever ready to flare up against us, particularly in the West and Middle West, which are the most vigorous and progressive parts of the Union. No vote-catching recipe is a greater favorite with politicians than twisting the lion's tail, and nothing sells a paper better than sinister rumors of English designs against American integrity. Even now, even after our loyalty at the time of the Spanish War, a slight occasion will throw the public into a state bordering on hysteria. The Venezuelan affair is a good example, when our momentary cooperation with Germany nearly undid all that we had gained by dissociating ourselves during the war from the Powers that then favored intervention on behalf of Spain. Still, this sensitiveness of American public opinion has certainly grown less morbid of late years. The fact is that Germany is gradually entering into our inheritance of wrath. The change began with the Spanish War, was fairly completed by the violent and tactless action of the German naval authorities against Venezuela, and is perpetuated by the growing suspicion that German *Kolonialpolitik* has an eye to the acquisition of influence in South America. Russia also is coming in for a share of the dislike once reserved for us. The massacre of Jews at Kishineff sent a thrill of disgust over America, and it is something very like righteous indignation which puts Americans unanimously on the side of the Japanese in the present struggle. True, anti-Russian feeling is more sentimental and less political than anti-German feeling; but such as it is, it is enlisted on the side of our allies, and helps the reaction in our favor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NICHOLAS II. AND THE GRAND DUCAL FACTIONS.

NO American who is without first-hand information regarding the "most interesting country in the world," as Russia is now styled by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), would unhesitatingly accept as a true picture the caricature of a government over which Nicholas II. would now appear, from a certain type of press comment abroad, to be presiding. But as all the newspapers of Western Europe can scarcely be in a conspiracy to cover the autocracy with infamy and ridicule, it is an inevitable inference that the court of the Romanoffs has become, for the time being, an exalted Bedlam. Naval officers in open revolt against the Ministry of Marine, provincial governors resigning in a rage, military magnates giving one another the lie and grand dukes almost openly threatening the Czar with deposition appear and disappear in yards of press despatches and reams of newspaper comment. Nicholas II. himself is believed by certain Paris dailies to have been "captured" by the grand ducal faction which wants Rozhdestvensky reenforced and a bold bid made for the recovery of Russia's supremacy on the sea as against Japan. If this be the real state of the case, according to the London dailies, it means that a severe Dardanelles crisis can not be avoided. Russia will insist on sending ships from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and Great Britain will feel called upon to protest both as a party to the international agreement regarding the use of the Dardanelles and as a party to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. However, this newspaper hypothesis will explode if the dominant grand ducal faction collapses, and of that, it is thought by the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), recipient of the confidences of Russian liberals, there is a prospect.

The old-fashioned reactionaries of the traditional Muscovite school, led by the Grand Duke Sergius, are understood to have been completely routed. Sergius, it is averred by the Paris *Matin*, whose correspondent enjoys the confidence of the clique which has gained control of the Ministry of Marine, wanted the Czar to dismiss Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski from his post as Minister of the Interior. There was, it seems, a desperate factional struggle among the grand dukes, the party of Sergius "losing" the Czar. The defeated grand duke had to give up his post as Governor-General of Moscow, and involved in his fall were a number of the violently Muscovite provincial governors of the Plehve school. Muravieff, the reactionary Minister of Justice, was involved in the factional catastrophe. Grand Duke Alexis, the highly militant spirit in control of the Ministry of Marine since the outbreak of the war, escaped dismissal (it is suspected by the *Echo de Paris*, whose St. Petersburg correspondent seems to be favored by the new influences) by practically surrendering to the party in the ascendant. Alexis has sustained the blow of the promotion of Admiral Avellan to be full-fledged Minister of Marine. The admiral has hitherto been a mere subordinate to Alexis. The release of Captain Klado, mouthpiece of the faction now controlling the navy, who has been denouncing Russian naval policy in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), was another humiliation to this grand duke. Alexander Mikhailovitch, the grand duke whom the Paris press declares to be Captain Klado's chief supporter, is understood to have protected the *Novoye Vremya* from the consequences of its denunciation of the naval conduct of the war.

The considerations which led the Czar to consent to the official upheaval are hinted at by the London *Spectator*. "If, as is alleged," it remarks, "grand ducal influence is cast into the scale, this fresh movement assumes a new and ominous significance. The greatest danger to the existing régime, as we have often contended, is to be apprehended not from a popular but a court revolution. A Russian Boulanger, backed by the grand ducal camarilla, might make history with formidable speed." The factional divisions among the grand dukes themselves are thus outlined by a well-informed writer in the London *News*:

"They [the grand dukes] fall, naturally, into three classes—the cosmopolitan men-about-town, the personally ambitious, and the patriotic. Of these the first are the least directly dangerous. But the indolence and extravagance of this class has, all the same, a very bad effect on the masses at home, and the reports received of the wasteful luxury of their vagrant existence tend to bring the whole Russian aristocracy into contempt.

"The second class are distinctly dangerous. They deliberately pursue the policy of upsetting the existing monarchy and setting a Czar from one of the collateral branches of the family on the throne of all the Russias. The present Czar is perfectly aware of the undercurrents of treason among his relations; the knowledge is not the least of his countless anxieties.

"There remains the third class—those grand dukes who are genuinely loyal to the existing ruler, and entirely patriotic. Most of these are quite young men, but one or two of the present Czar's uncles are numbered among them. These men are soldiers heart and soul. But patriotic as they are, they are still proud. They refuse ever to communicate with the Czar through the medium of his ministers—to do so would be to degrade their position, and unless they think the matter of the most vital seriousness they do not consult the Czar at all, honestly believing that his time is too precious."

Assuming these to be the conditions at court—and the author-

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ities we have quoted are well informed and conscientious, altho possibly in error on some point of detail—the question arises, What will be the policy of the immediate future? In domestic affairs, the Czar, thinks the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, will remain an autocrat. As regards the war, according to the Paris *Gaulois*, there will be an energetic effort to retrieve disaster all along the line. The fall of Port Arthur, confirming all the arguments of the faction in power, will not weaken the position of those who contend that the defeated party fatally misunderstood the strategy of the situation from the beginning. Recent articles in the *Novoye Vremya* are understood in Paris to mean that Kuropatkin will be allowed to retreat "all he pleases" until plans are matured to threaten Japan's communications by sea. Everything now is thought to depend upon the ability of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski to appease the discontent at home until prestige abroad has been raised.

CHINA'S AGONY.

THREE prospects confront China, the likelihood of each varying with the nationality of the European official organ one chances to pick up. She may be divided into "spheres of influence" and her territory allotted among the great Powers. This is the German aspiration, as the suspicious London *Times* interprets it. China may come wholly under the domination of Russia, her population being assimilated with the Russian peasant system. This is still a grand ducal dream at St. Petersburg, say writers in French papers occasionally. Lastly, China may acquire civilization and capacity for self-government under the tuition of Japan. That is Japan's own notion, according to the European press; but Russian and French papers add that Japan's real purpose is absorption. This is the foundation of "the yellow peril" wherever it is still preached.

A decisive influence in the determination of China's destiny will, think foreign organs, be exercised by the colossal indemnity which the Powers have exacted from her. This famous indemnity was made payable in annual instalments extending to and including the year 1940. The grand total, in terms of American gold coin, has been calculated as $337,500,000, with annual interest at four per cent. The international status of the indemnity inspires perennial discussion in the continental European dailies, which are once more agitated by the policy of the United States with regard to it. Russia's claim to absorb the lion's share of this huge sum does not seem to be questioned any longer. Germany is entitled to the next largest portion, according to her authoritative dailies. France was getting about fifteen per cent. and Great Britain about eleven per cent. on the first basis of distribution, which is understood to have been modified. Japan, the United States, and Italy fall into a third group in the distribution. Their shares, as calculated by some Japanese authorities, would vary between six and eight per cent. each. At the tail of the procession are found Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Holland, and Spain, their respective percentages of the indemnity not rising, in any one instance, above two per cent., while falling to a fraction of one per cent. in the case of Spain. The Chinese indemnity, as far as regards its distribution among the Powers, is, according to a writer in the Paris *Figaro*, "on the side of the big battalions" and its present disposal will depend upon the skill of individual diplomatists. Not one newspaper in Europe seems to be aware of the precise accuracy of the percentages here given. They are based on the original calculations, which were merely preliminary. China is in a state of such chronic discontent on the whole subject that the Paris *Temps*, speaking for the French Foreign Office, observes:

"In the peculiarly delicate situation which the Russo-Japanese war creates in the Far East, it seems evident that the chief interest of Europe—or at least of those of the Powers that want peace—is to be as careful as possible regarding China and to provoke no incident of a nature to wound her legitimate susceptibilities. This policy of good sense and of wisdom imposes itself so clearly upon all governments aware of the eventual seriousness of a general crisis, that, hitherto, without any previous understanding, almost without any special determination, it has been adhered to by Western diplomacy in Peking with some consistency.

"It was permissible to connect this reasonable and prudent state of mind with the attitude of the Powers concerning the question of the mode of payment of the indemnity (known as the Boxer indemnity) in November last. At that time authentic and practically official despatches had made it known that a sort of compromise was reached between China and her creditors.

"Altho supported with perseverance by the United States, the Government of the celestial empire renounced its contention that the indemnity ought to be paid in silver. It had admitted the principle of payment in gold, in conformity with the demands of the majority of the Powers, only reserving the right to stipulate, as regards the mode of payment of successive instalments of the indemnity, such conditions as were adjudged acceptable by a majority of the representatives of Europe's financial interests in China . . . .

"Unfortunately, since then, not a step has been taken in the direction of this happy solution. On the contrary, the persistent silence of diplomacy threatens further to intensify relations which are always uncordial. . . . . .

"It is scarcely necessary to call attention to the fact that it is perilous to subordinate the policy of Europe in the Far East to special interests and to dissatisfy China seriously. One of the most regrettable consequences of this policy is to divide the Powers and to place in deplorable opposition two species of syndicates—that of Russia, Germany, and France against that of England, the United States, and Japan."

The opposition of the Powers thus revealed has long been evident to the London *Standard* and the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). Those influential organs have anticipated some such crisis as seems to be maturing. As they perceive the underlying causes, the purely technical details of European finance are only indirectly involved. In raising the money required to meet the annual payments on account of the indemnity, the Government of Peking has devised a method of practical spoliation which keeps the native population throughout the empire in a state of aggravated discontent. The ensuing internal complications have been the subject of various articles in the *Revue de Paris*, the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), and other European periodicals for some time past. The Peking mandarins have imposed the burden of the indemnity upon the eighteen provinces which make up China proper. The wealthy and populous provinces, situated mostly in the south and west of the empire, have been levied upon for excessive contributions. These are the very provinces which took little or no part in the uprising against the "foreign devils." The northern provinces, where the outbreak was fiercest, are not rich enough to yield heavy payments to the Powers.

Another feature of the situation has been revealed in some British journals published within the Chinese Empire, including *The North China Herald* (Shanghai) and *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai). "There is danger of a general conflagration unless the utmost vigilance is exercised by those interested to prevent it," says the former. The vicious characteristic of the indemnity situation, as these and other observers note it, is that the great mandarins of Peking make requisitions upon the viceroys and authorities of the several provinces for such remittances as are thought likely to be forthcoming. These remittances must be sent in; otherwise the viceroy concerned will be deprived of office or suffer some impairment of his "face." The horrors connected with the extortion of these vast sums from the natives are pronounced by writers who profess to have witnessed them comparable only with the wringing of taxes from the peasantry of France in the period preceding the French Revolution. "If a province has to raise a specified sum in one year, the viceroy levies twice or thrice the sum, pocketing the difference or as much of it as his subordinates, more corrupt than himself when that is possible, will let him."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

HOW WE ARE HELD UP TO THE GERMANS.

THE AMERICANS. By Hugo Münsterberg, Professor of Psychology at Harvard University. Translated by Edwin B. Holt, Ph.D., Instructor at Harvard University. 619 pp. Price, $2.50 net. McClure, Phillips & Co.

TO the German mind in its native environment nothing seems more difficult of comprehension than the political, social, and ethical relations which condition the life led by the American people. In undertaking to explain the phenomena to the subjects of William II., Professor Münsterberg has attempted a task of much difficulty, notwithstanding his own splendid qualifications for it. The professor is a representative of the dominant type in German life—the type which regards the military form of society as the best, all things considered, for the fatherland. He is devoted to the Hohenzollern dynasty and to its ideals. It is important to bear this in mind when estimating the book he has written.

To Germans of the professor's type, his elaborate study of our life and institutions ought to be valuable and informing in spite of the misinformation with which his pages abound. Professor Münsterberg's sympathy with many aspects of things American has not protected him from the consequences of a recklessness of statement which is inexplicable. He is inexcusably slipshod in asserting that "it has never so far happened that a Vice-President has been elected to the Presidency," because he should know that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson each served as Vice-President before becoming President. Some of his blunders appear to be due to inadequate digestion of material, as when he declares that "the judges of the separate States are elected for short periods of from four to seven years." In one State some of the judges are elected by the people for twenty-one years. In some States the term of an elective judge extends to ten years, and even to fourteen years. Again, there are States in which the judges are not elected. Another class of Professor Münsterberg's misstatements would appear to be the result of a dogmatic mode of expressing his individual views, as when he says of South American republics that "their lofty constitutions" are "filled with the most high-flown and philosophical utterances, but are obeyed by no one."

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG.

It has been our fortune to read the organic laws of Chile, Argentine, Brazil, Peru, and Paraguay without coming across "high-flown moral and philosophical utterances." As for the assertion that the constitution of a South American republic is "obeyed by no one," it may be sufficient to refer to the administrations of the late President Prudente de Moraes of Brazil, and of his successors, Dr. Campos Salles and Rodriguez Alves. They secured obedience to the constitution of the land. The constitution of Chile and the constitution of the Argentine Republic are in force and vigor at this moment, the type of statesman dominant in those countries being, in many respects, admirable.

Professor Münsterberg says so many things which one might call in question as a statement of fact that we shall dismiss this branch of the subject with one more citation. "The contrast," he writes, "between Europe as the land of tyranny and America as a democratic free soil no longer holds; nor can the notion be bolstered up any longer even for political ends." When we remember that in Germany it has recently been pronounced illegal for a brother to defend his sister from the assault of a ruffian when that ruffian happens to wear a certain uniform; when we see Frenchmen proscribed on account of their religious beliefs; when Russians are dragged from their beds to exile without any form of trial; when Professor Münsterberg's own countrymen are exclaiming against the revelations of the Königsberg trials, it does seem that the contrast in which he refuses to believe could, to use his own phrase, "be bolstered up."

In his anxiety to make American political phenomena intelligible, Professor Münsterberg has, we fear, involved the subject in obscurity to his fellow Germans at home. In setting down the fact—anomalous to the professor, naturally—that journalists in this country have become ambassadors abroad, he should have explained the difference between an American newspaper editor and a German journalist, receiving his "inspiration" from the Wilhelmstrasse. The German newspaper press, as a state-regulated machine, can produce no Horace Greeleys, no Whitelaw Reids, no Charles Emory Smiths. Again, an ambassador from this country has no such functions to fulfil as those allotted to Baron von Mumm, for instance, now William II.'s representative in Peking. To be sure, the appointment of the average Berlin newspaper editor to an ambassadorship would involve a startling transition. The professor's failure to explain that no such startling transition would ensue in the appointment of Whitelaw Reid to the British mission is but one instance of many inadequacies in his book. What we Americans understand by a newspaper does not exist, and would not be permitted to exist, in Germany to-day.

We can not persuade ourselves that friendship between this country and his own, which Professor Münsterberg professes to desire, will be promoted by his attack upon the Monroe Doctrine. The professor's denunciation of that doctrine will aid and comfort those English diplomatists and editors who are so fond of assuring us that attacks upon the Monroe Doctrine can always be traced to Germany.

ON THE AMERICAN PARNASSUS.

THE YOUNGER AMERICAN POETS. By Jessie B. Rittenhouse. Cloth, pp. xiv, 352. Price, $1.50 net. Little, Brown & Co.

OVER five hundred poets are represented in Stedman's American Anthology, most of whom are classed as "younger" poets, namely, poets born within the last half-century and whose work is still in the making. The present work in eighteen brief distinct studies analyzes and interprets the best work of a number of representative poets of this class. The author's criticism is made with sympathy and charm. She possesses in large measure the poetic instinct that fits her to be interpreter as well as critic. She does not attempt to group her poets into schools, nor to assign to each his or her ultimate niche in the temple of fame; but she discusses them in the light of their best work, and quotes liberally. "Richard Hovey," we are told, is "a poet of convictions rather than of fancies. . . . He stands for comradeship; for taking vows of one's own soul; for alliance with the shaping spirit of things; for a sane, wholesome, lusty manhood; a hearty, confident surrender to life."

Miss Lizette Woodworth Reese, the Southern poetess, author of "A Handful of Lavender" and "A Quiet Road" is described as an Elizabethan, not by affectation but by temperament. Her work has affinities with Herrick but is less buoyant. As for Bliss Carman: "In one mood he is the mystic, dwelling in a speculative nebula of thought; in another, the realist, concerning himself only with the demonstrable; and hence his work discloses a wide range of affinities. He is not a strongly constructive thinker, but intuitional in his mental processes, and his verse demands that gift in his readers." Louise Imogen Guiney's work is likened to a Greek temple set in an American woodland. Again, "it has no flaccid thought. There is fiber in all she writes; fiber and nerve."

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, we are told, "presents so marked an example of evolution in the style of his work and the sources of his inspiration, that he has from volume to volume, like the nautilus, 'changed his last year's dwelling for the new,' and having entered the 'more stately mansion,' has 'known the old no more.' . . . Mr. Roberts has the rare pictorial gift of flashing a scene before one without employing an excess of imagery, and never that which is confused or cumbrous. His style is nervous, magnetic, direct, and has, in his later work, very little superfluous tissue."

Edith M. Thomas is "an earnest idealist . . . a quiet singer whose thoughtful restraint is one of her chief distinctions." Madison Cawein is described as "a poet-naturalist." "A handbook of the flora of his State [Kentucky] could doubtless be compiled from his poems . . . but it would be a botany plus imagination and sympathy."

Professor Woodberry's work is "ethical and intellectual rather than emotional. Tho rising often to an impassioned height, it is a passion of the brain, pure and cold as a flood of moonlight."

Other poets discussed are: George E. Santayana, Josephine Preston Peabody, Frederic Lawrence Knowles, Alice Brown, Richard Burton, Clinton Scollard, Mary McNeil Fenollosa, Ridgely Torrence, Gertrude Hall, and Arthur Upson.

A GEM OF A GIRL.

THE TOMBOY AT WORK. By Jeannette L. Gilder. Cloth, 252 pp. Price, $1.25. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE sad world owes a debt of gratitude to those who can evoke its smiles. Miss Gilder's "Autobiography of a Tomboy," produced two years ago, charmed, amused, and captivated a large circle of readers. Encouraged by the way that mirthful record awakened responsive laughter far and near, the versatile editor of *The Critic* now takes us with her into other phases of the tomboy's life, and the result is such that we could wish her tomboy, instead of growing elderly and sedate, remained a tomboy indefinitely and continued having adventures about which we might read when tired, weary, or depressed. By its breeziness, genuine humor and pervading vitality, this delightful book can not fail to give enjoyment to every class of readers. Its tone is so genuine and unstrained that one might suspect the writer had in these pages lovingly disguised some of her very own experience.

If all tomboys were like Nell Gilbert, we could wish the world had more of them. She is not the rowdyish, masculine, athletic creature one might associate with that name, but a girl preeminently sane, healthy, strong, fun-loving, work-loving, and full of force. She is not pretty; nor yet is she very gifted in flummery accomplishments any more than she is in the matter of simple addition. But she has an enviable personality and a pushful way and is chock full of common sense. She is not the kind that sit down and wait for things to happen.

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She is determined to support herself and aid her widowed mother. She becomes a business girl, shifts about from one position to another, and bounces up again from defeat like a rubber ball. She prefers working to weeping, thoroughly disbelieving the maxim that "men must work and women must weep."

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

Her first position was in the adjutant-general's office at Trenton, examining the records for a man who was to write a history of the New Jersey troops in the Civil War. The doings of the handsome young adjutant, of our tomboy's bosom friend Kate Redmond, and the schoolmaster of Birdlington gave food for thought and knowledge of human nature to our observant tomboy. Leaving that office she was equally ready to write poetry or make cane chairs, but shortly discovered that work in the Philadelphia mint was more to her liking than either. In that post she infused some spirit into the score of subdued women who were her associates, and who admired her courage no less than they delighted in her singing during work hours. After this, she vainly tried her hand at adding rebellious columns of figures in the city auditor's office at Newark. The other clerk—a music-lover—and she struck a bargain whereby she was to whistle opera arias for his delectation while he performed her share of the work. This arrangement did not jibe with her sense of honesty and she departed to try her hand at proof-reading on a newspaper. This effort proved a failure. But loving the smell of printer's ink, she at last found the niche she wanted—a literary position on a daily newspaper in Newark. She had found her life's work.

The closing pages relate how she rose through successive stages—pearls of laughter being strewn along the way—to a position near the top of the ladder in metropolitan journalism. To become acquainted with this admirable tomboy is to admire—we had almost said to love—her; but Miss Gilder's book is not a love-story.

PROMETHEUS AGAIN IN DRAMA.

THE FIRE BRINGER. By William Vaughn Moody. Cloth, 107 pp. Price, $1.10 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

TOLSTOY says that there will always be a false note in the work of any writer who tries to reconstruct the past, for the reason that no one can write sincerely of anything which he has not himself experienced. Yet if man had not the desire and the faculty of peering into the backward and abysm of time, the flying hours, once gone, would be forever dead to us. If through imagination the poet were not permitted to give pillar and tower to the glooms and glories of the vanished past, how much of wisdom and joy would be lost to the world! Landor and Keats would have been barred from their realms of gold; Tennyson could not have scaled the walls of Camelot; Stephen Phillips could not have brought us tidings from Circe's Isle.

Mr. Vaughn Moody, in "The Fire Bringer," then, would seem to have justification for following in the track of Æschylus, Shelley, and Goethe, seeking to revive the world-old story of Prometheus and the theft of fire. Every age calls out a new translation of Homer, because every age has a new mood toward the old story. Witness the Renaissance pouring through Chapman's Homer, and the stilted and corseted seventeenth century parading through Pope's. The Prometheus theme also is ever fresh, for it is the ever-present collision of free will with fate, of the spirit of man with blind Necessity. So from age to age the story is told again and again.

Æschylus in "Prometheus Bound" left us one of the sublime literary monuments of antiquity, tho it be merely a section of a trilogy or tetralogy where only the central action is portrayed, without introduction or conclusion. Mrs. Browning gives us a translation of this tragedy—all fire and foam—gives it in a free and beautiful way as one who tells rapidly a vivid tale from memory. Goethe leaves us only one monologue of the drama he intended to write. Shelley finds in the Prometheus Unbound a theme suited to his temperament; and in his splendid drama (which is to all other dramas what the Ninth Symphony is to all other symphonies) he makes the old Titan typify the passionate revolt of Humanity against the tyranny of Creed and Custom.

Mr. Moody gives a new note, not so poignant perhaps, not so vibrant, as the strain of the older poets; but resilient with the questionings of to-day that beat against that old Promethean cliff of fate. Unlike the other poets—tho perhaps following the lost first Æschylean drama—Mr. Moody takes for his action the period before the chaining of Prometheus, a time anterior to the myths. Here he has a fresh field for his high imaginings. At a first reading, so subtle are Mr. Moody's dramatic movements, one may fail to get the drift and dimensions of his drama. This is a fault. But on further study one catches the largeness of the theme and sees the fine and bold invention that fills that far-off, rayless void of antiquity with eager men and women called out of nothingness and old night.

Remote from human interest the place and people of the drama may be—as remote as the scenes and characters of Southey's huge and now-forgotten epics. But Mr. Moody succeeds in giving to the dim procession of his drama the same passions and pains and wistful wonderings that harass the men and women of our own time, who still taste these mortal tears and ask the meaning of the gift of days. The lofty tone is held throughout. All is large and serene. There is everywhere the high-bred manner and a fine feeling for words. At times he says a significant thing with unsurpassable simplicity of expression, which is the mark of the great style.

TWO STORIES OF PRISON LIFE.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S OWN STORY: MY FIFTEEN LOST YEARS. By Florence Elizabeth Maybrick. Cloth, 12mo, 394 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

LIFE IN SING SING. By Number 1,500. Cloth, 12mo, 276 pp. Price, $1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

IT is fitting that there should have appeared among the many books filled with the joyful spirit of Christmas some that suggest the pathos of life.

Mrs. Maybrick has a command of journalistic style that, in view of her fifteen years of solitary confinement and hard labor, is most remarkable. She begins her story in the approved manner of sensational description, plunging dramatically *in medias res* with an account of her arrest and the emotions of outraged innocence that this action aroused within her; but she gradually lifts her style to the literary plane, and toward the close of the story, is writing passages that are worthy of preservation. This for instance:

"My safety [from madness] lay, as I found, in compressing my thoughts to the smallest compass of mental existence, and no sooner did worldly visions or memories intrude themselves, as they necessarily would, than I immediately and resolutely shut them out as one draws the blind to exclude the light. But this exclusion of the world created a dark background which served only to intensify the light that shone upon me from realms unseen of mortal eyes. Lonely I was, yet I was never alone."

Mrs. Maybrick made her outward life the exponent of this inward light with wide-reaching results. Her example of unvarying neatness and civility was imitated by her fellow prisoners, and her cell was exhibited to visiting female warders from county prisons all over England, as a model on which every cell should be patterned. Her book shows that since liberation she is continuing her altruistic life, working with all her energies in the cause of prison reform. In a measure, let us hope, she has in losing her life really found it, exchanging a career of social pleasure for a work of social regeneration.

FLORENCE ELIZABETH MAYBRICK.

Number 1,500 has also, it seems, really "found himself" in prison. Had he not been punished for his first crime, he might have devoted his exceptional ingenuity to harmful pursuits, instead of applying them, as he did in prison, to the amelioration of the condition of his fellows, with the subjective result that his own life was enriched beyond his own realization.

All the convicts in Sing Sing passed daily the prison press, lying idle because of the law against contract prison printing. Only "Number 1,500" saw his chance. He writes:

"It was new and complete, attracting my longing gaze every time I marched by it. If I only had that plant up State somewhere, I used to say to myself, what a happy activity for myself I could create! Finally the idea took form in my mind that I might be able to create it right where it was."

He drew up a prospectus of a bi-weekly newspaper, "devoted to the interest of Sing Sing Prison and its inmates," which should "act as a moral and educative factor among the prisoners."

"Almost despairing of success," he submitted his proposition to the authorities. The time was propitious, and to the great joy of the projector the plan was indorsed, and the paper, *The Star of Hope* as it was called, was started under his management, achieved instant success, and has fulfilled every purpose for which it was designed. "Its indirect influence was also important. . . . It lent to its writers a faith in themselves, throwing new light on the duties and possibilities of life," even life in a prison.

From this experience, Number 1,500 acquired certain ideas concerning the government of a prison which are well worth serious consideration.

"The man on entering prison should be made to earn the very shelter that covers him. He should be made to earn his food, his clothing, his bed, his soap and every article he uses, . . . in the same way that a man in any community must earn the means by which he lives."

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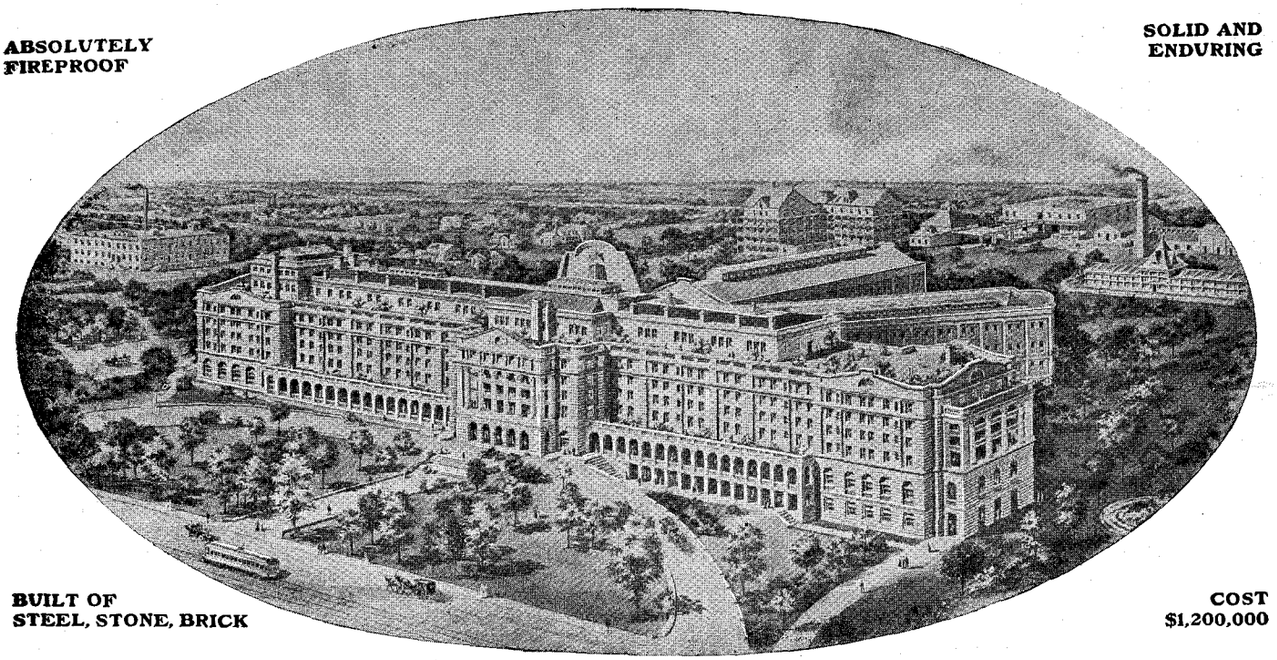

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"Seven Lamps for the Teachers' Way."—Frank A. Hill. (Ginn & Co.)

"Songs of the Stars."—Rieman Baxley. (Pacific Press Pub. Company.)

"Sœur Marie."—Mary Randall Shippey. (Robert Grier Cooke.)

"The Sunday-school."—Rev. Oscar S. Michael. (Young Churchman Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Child."—Amy Eliza Tanner. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"A Study in Consciousness."—Annie Besant. (John Lane, $1.50 net.)

"Early Western Travels." Vol. X.—Reuben Gold Thwaites. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"The Tower of Pelée."—Angelo Heilprin. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

"On Collecting Engravings, Pottery, Porcelain, Glass, and Silver."—Robert Elward. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Life of Thomas Hart Benton."—William M. Meigs. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"Diseases of Society."—G. Frank Lydston, M.D. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $3 net.)

"On Holy Ground."—William L. Worcester. (J.B. Lippincott Company.)

"Isaac Pitman's Shorthand Instructor."—Isaac Pitman. (Isaac Pitman & Sons, $1.50.)

"California and its Missions."—Bryan J. Cinch. (The Whitaker & Ray Co., 2 vols., $5 net.)

"Walter Pieterse."—Multatuli, translated by Hubert Evans. (Friderici & Gareis, $1.50.)

"Little Journeys: Thoreau."—Elbert Hubbard. (Roycrofters, $0.25.)

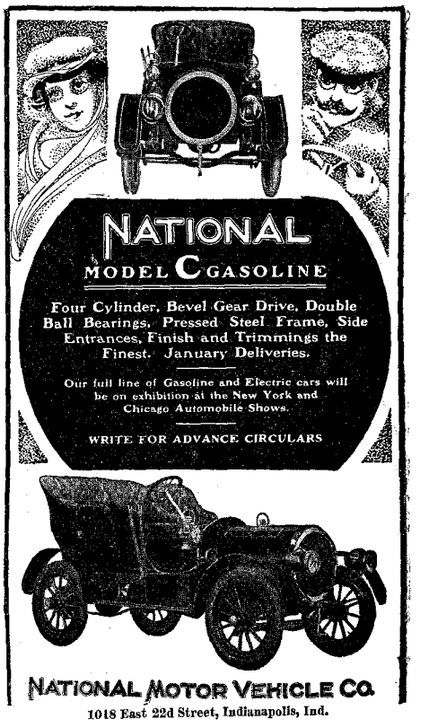
CURRENT POETRY.

Phœbus Apollo.

BY GUY WETMORE CARRYL.

Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, who are shorn of contempt and pride,
Humbled and crushed in a world gone wrong since the smoke on thine altars died;
Hear us, Lord of the morning, King of the Eastern Flame,
Dawn on our doubts and darkness and the night of our later shame!
There are strange gods come among us, of passion, and scorn, and greed;
They are throned in our stately cities, our sons at their altars bleed;
The smoke of their thousand battles hath blinded thy children's eyes,
And our hearts are sick for a ruler that answers us not with lies,
Sick for thy light unblemished, great fruit of Latona's pain—
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!

Our eyes of earth grown weary, through the backward ages peer,
Till, wooed by our eager craving, the scent of thy birth grows clear,
And across the calm Ægean, gray-green in the early morn,
We hear the cry of the circling swans that salute the god new-born—
The challenge of mighty Python, the song of thy shafts that go
Straight to the heart of the monster, sped from the loosened bow.
Again through the vale of Tempe a magical music rings
The songs of the marching muses, the ripple of fingered strings!
But this is our dreaming only; we wait for a stronger strain:
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own again!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There are some among us, Diviner, who know not thy
way or will,
Some of thy rebel children who bow to the strange
gods still;
Some that dream of oppression, and many that dream
of gold,
Whose ears are deaf to the music that gladdened the
world of old.
But we, the few and the faithful, we are weary of wars
unjust,
There is left no god of our thousand gods that we love,
believe, or trust;
In our courts is justice scoffed at, in our senates gold
has sway,
And the deeds of our priests and preachers make mock
of the words they say!
Cardinals, kings, and captains, there is left none fit to
reign:
Hear us. Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own
again!

We have hearkened to creeds unnumbered, we have
given them trial and test,
And the creed of thy Delphic temple is still of them
all the best;
Thy clean-limbed, lithe disciples, slender, and strong,
and young,
They swing of their long processions, the lilt of the
songs they sung,
Thine own majestic presence, pursuing the nymph of
dawn,
In thy chariot eastward blazing, by the swans and
griffons drawn;
The spell of thy liquid music, once heard in the speed-
ing year:
These are the things, Great Archer, that we yearn to
see and hear,
For beside thy creed untarnished all others are stale
and vain!
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own
again!

Monarch of light and laughter, honor, and trust, and
truth,
God of all inspiration, King of eternal youth,
Whose words are fitted to music as jewels are set in
gold,
There is need of thy splendid worship in a world
grown grim and old!
We have drunk the wine of ages, we are come to the
dregs and lees,
And the shrines are all unworthy where we bend re-
luctant knees;
The brand of the beast is on us, we grovel, and grope,
and err,
Wake, Great god of the Morning, the moment has
come to stir!
The stars of our night of evil on a wan horizon wane:
Hear us, Phœbus Apollo, and come to thine own
again!

—*From "The Garden of Years."*

Nature's Man.

BY ROBERT LOVEMAN.

A thousand years doth Nature plan
Upon the making of a Man;
She sweeps the generations through,
To find the patient, strong, and true;
She rends the surge of seven seas,
Rearing an humble Socrates;
She burns a hundred years of sun,
Sealing the soul of Solomon.

A thousand years doth Nature plan
Upon the making of a Man;
She sees the ages dawn apace,
Ere Moses rouse his shackled race,

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Don't beg for every cent you need. Don't growl because you never have a penny of your own. Get to work and earn your own spending money, as six thousand other boys are doing it, selling

The Saturday Evening Post

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$250 in Extra Cash Prizes

each month to boys who do good work.

The Curtis Publishing Company, 1091 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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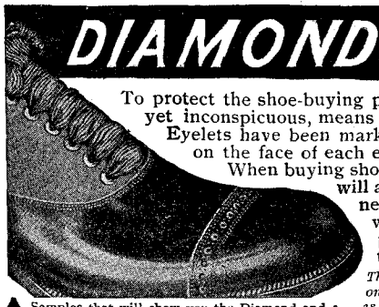

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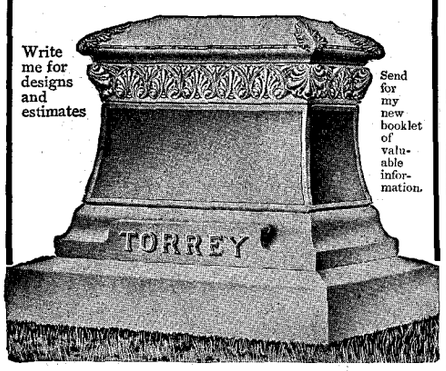

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Or Homer or sweet Shakespeare sing,
Beside his deep eternal spring;
The centuries rise in reverence when
Buddha doth come unto his men.

A thousand years doth Nature plan
Upon the making of a Man;
She fills his heart with fire and faith,
She leaves him loyal unto death;
She lights his lustrous, loving eye
With flashes of immortality;
She adds one more undying name
Upon the heated scroll of Fame.

—*From "Songs from a Georgia Garden."*

Unity.

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

[This poem was written by Mr. Whittier while he was a guest at the Asquam House. A fair was being held in aid of the little Episcopal church at Holderness, and people at the hotel were asked to contribute. These lines were Whittier's contribution, and the ladies in charge of the fair received ten dollars for them. They were written in an album now in the possession of a niece of Whittier's Philadelphia friend, Joseph Liddon Pennock.—S. T. PICKARD.]

Forgive, O Lord, our severing ways,
The separate altars that we raise,
The varying tongues that speak Thy praise!

Suffice it now. In time to be
Shall one great temple rise to Thee,
Thy church our broad humanity.

White flowers of love its walls shall climb,
Sweet bells of peace shall ring its chime,
Its days shall all be holy time.

The hymn, long sought, shall then be heard,
The music of the world's accord,
Confessing Christ, the inward word!

That song shall swell from shore to shore,
One faith, one love, one hope restore
The seamless garb that Jesus wore!

ASQUAM HOUSE, HOLDERNESS, N. H.
Seventh Month, 28, 1883.

PERSONALS.

Hit by Seventeen Bullets.—Kirinchenko, a Russian, is probably the most thoroughly shot-to-pieces man who has survived the present war. He arrived at Moscow recently from Harbin, says a despatch to the New York *Evening Post*, where, after weeks in the hospital, the doctors extracted seventeen bullets from him, amputated one leg, and discharged him as cured. He gave his experience as follows:

It was at Liaoyang that I was put out of commission for good. On the evening of September 2 we had been ordered to attack some of the Japanese trenches. We had to cross a good piece of open ground under a heavy cross fire, and there were men falling every step from the time we broke cover to the minute we rushed the trenches at the point of the bayonet. Nothing happened to me until we were close to the Japanese lines, when I got a bullet in my right foot that brought me down. From that time I was no more good except as a target, but I must say I drew a good deal of Japanese ammunition, if that counted for anything.

Our fellows went on and carried the Japanese trenches on the left in a hand-to-hand fight. But there was a long line of works on the right that we did not take, and where they kept on shooting. They were the people who did for me. I was on the ground with my teeth chattering, mostly with pain. Scared? Of course I was. It seemed to me when those fellows on the right found I wasn't dead they didn't take an interest in shooting at anything but me. That probably wasn't so, but that was the way it seemed at the time. Anyhow, I made up my mind to get out, and crawled along toward the trenches where our men had gone over the top. As no one came back I thought they must have captured them. I hadn't more than started going until a bullet in my right shoulder rolled me over again. I got my gun in my left hand and kept on crawling. Then I got shot in the left leg just above the knee. Then two or three bullets got me in the right leg. I dropped my gun and helped myself along with my left hand. But they must have thought I was having too easy a time of it, for I got shot through the

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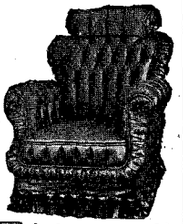
On Approval—to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

Only $25.00 for this beautiful Buffet. Would cost at retail $42.00. Choice Quarter-sawed Golden Oak; piano polish; hand-cut carvings; French bevel mirror, 40x12 inches; roll-drawer fronts, cross-banded; one drawer plush lined; solid brass trimmings; ball-bearing casters. 46 inches wide, 60 inches high.



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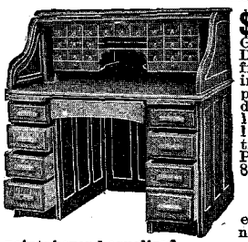

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left shoulder, and that brought me down flat. There was nothing for it then but to wriggle along like a snake on my breast and stomach. I kept on getting shot in my right leg, but all the feeling had gone out of it, so I didn't mind that much. The last time I recollect getting hit was again in the left shoulder.

It was just dawn by the time I got to the trenches, and when I finally wriggled over the top I thought they were full of Japanese. But it happened what Japanese uniforms I saw were on corpses, and the live people were talking Russian, so I yelled for help. The men took me to a bandaging station two miles away, and the doctors didn't think I was much good keeping. I had thirteen bullets in my right leg and side, and four scattered around other parts of me. But they tied me up and sent me on to Harbin, where they cut my leg off. So here I am, crippled; but that is better than being dead or a prisoner.

A John Allen Story.—Private John Allen, the Mississippi Congressman, says the New York *Sun*, was making a strong effort to secure the removal of a Republican postmaster and the appointment of a Democrat during one of the administrations of Mr. Cleveland. He made two futile calls at the White House and the third time the President said rather bluntly:

"Mr. Allen, the civil-service rules seem to apply in this case and it is useless for you to keep insisting on the removal of this postmaster."

Allen was silent for a moment and then he said:

"Mr. President, I don't want to take up your time by recalling that in your campaign I left my beloved State and stumped for you in New York, nor do I care to estimate to what extent the twenty-seven speeches I made up there were responsible for the 1,100 majority by which you carried the State and won your election.

"Neither do I wish to recall my exhibition of joy on that election night—an exhibition which resulted in my wife's not speaking to me for a week. But Mr. President, I just want to tell you a little story before I go.

"Down in my district a fairly wealthy farmer died and his kin began squabbling over the estate. The man's son hired me as his attorney and the case dragged through the courts.

"One day the son came into my office and asked me if he couldn't expect a settlement soon, as his money was nearly gone.

"'It's no use, Jim,' I said, 'you can't hurry the Supreme Court of the great State of Mississippi.'

"The young fellow sat for a minute or two with his head resting in his hands and then he got up to go.

"'Mr. Allen,' he said, 'do you know, sometimes I wish father hadn't died!'"

Allen didn't get that postmastership for his man, but he got a better political plum within a week.

The Simple Life.—One of the greatest charms of the late Senator George F. Hoar which especially endeared him to his countrymen, we are told by *The Youth's Companion*, was his simplicity and genuineness.

"I have never got over being a boy," he wrote a year or two ago. "It does not seem likely that I ever shall. I have to-day, at the age of three score and sixteen, less sense of my own dignity than I had when, at sixteen, I walked for the first time into the college chapel at Harvard, clad as the statute required in a 'black or black-mixed coat, with buttons of the same color,' and the admiring world, with its eyes on the venerable freshman, seemed to me to be saying to itself, '*Ecce caudam!*' (Behold the tail.)"

"I never inherited any wealth, nor had any," he said at another time, replying to a statement circulated at Pittsburg that he was a rich man and out of sympathy

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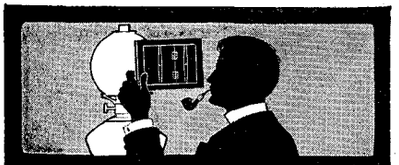

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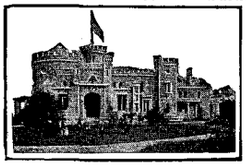

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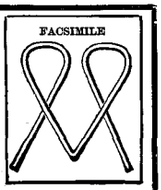

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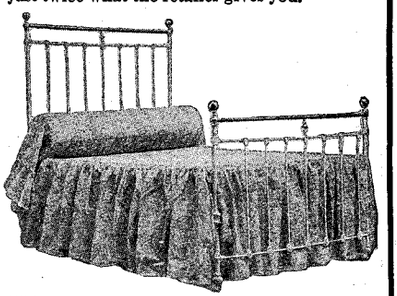

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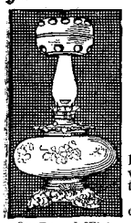

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with the people. "My share of my father's estate was about ten thousand five hundred dollars. All the income-producing property I have in the world, or ever have had, yields me a little less than eighteen hundred dollars a year. With that exception, the house where I live and two or three vacant lots constitute my whole worldly possessions.

As to office-holding and working, I think there are few men on this continent who have put so much hard work into life as I have. I went one winter to the Massachusetts House of Representatives when I was twenty-five years old, and one winter to the Massachusetts Senate when I was thirty. The pay was two dollars a day at that time. . . . I have been in Washington twenty years as Representative and Senator, the whole time getting a little poorer year by year. During all this time I have never been able to hire a house in Washington. My wife and I have experienced the varying fortunes of Washington boarding-houses, sometimes very comfortable, and a good deal of the time living in a fashion to which no Pittsburg mechanic earning two dollars a day would subject his family.

"The chief carnal luxury of my life is in breakfasting every Sunday with an orthodox friend, a lady who has a rare gift for making fishballs and coffee. You unfortunate and benighted Pennsylvanians can never know the exquisite flavor of the codfish, salted, made into balls and eaten of a Sunday morning by a person whose theology is sound and who believes in all the five points of Calvinism. I am myself but an unworthy heretic; but I am of Puritan stock of the seventh generation, and there is vouchsafed to me also some share of that ecstasy and a dim glimpse of that beatific vision. Be assured, my benighted Pennsylvania friend, that in that hour when the week begins, all the terrapin of Philadelphia or Baltimore and all the soft-shelled crabs of the Atlantic shore might pull at my trousers legs and thrust themselves on my notice in vain."

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Not Really Literary.—MR. BUPPUMS: "I see that they have indicted twenty-four bookmakers in New York City."

MRS. BUPPUMS: "And yet New York has been so proud of having fifty Carnegie libraries!"—Brooklyn *Life.*

The Great Question.—FOND YOUNG MOTHER (with first-born): "Now, which of us do you think he is like?"

FRIEND (judicially): "Well, of course, intelligence has not really dawned in his countenance yet, but he's wonderfully like both of you!"—*Punch.*

Certain of One Thing.—"Well, little boy," said the kind-hearted dentist, "does the tooth hurt you?"

"I don't know whether it's the tooth or whether it's just me," groaned the boy. "But I'm blamed sure that if you'll separate us the pain'll go away."

Still he howled lustily when the dentist effected the separation.—Chicago *Tribune.*

Tommy's Idea of It.—

W'en my Pop talks of Standard Oil
It makes my heart beat faster,
Fur fear I'll git some, 'cause I know
The standard oil is castor.

—*Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia).

Trouble About Due.—Said a nervous passenger to the mother of a howling imp in the express train:

"Madam, is there anything any of us can do to pacify your little boy?"

"Oh, thank you, yes," said the mother of the spoilt

BERMUDA AND THE "BERMUDIAN."

Now that the northern states are in the grip of winter, Bermuda, that little Arcadia where everything is beautiful either in form, color, or odor, attracts attention. Thither the Quebec Steamship Company maintains a weekly service with well-appointed steamships, of which the new *Bermudian,* a twin-screw steel vessel of 5,500 tons burden, represents the acme of marine architecture. From New York the trip is now made in 48 hours.

Bermudian life is essentially out of doors. The mean temperature is 65° Fahrenheit. Persons who wish to escape the rigors of winter, who love the beautiful, and who enjoy the quiet simple life which this idyllic spot affords should send for the descriptive booklet on Bermuda recently published by the Quebec Steamship Company; it may be had for the asking from their agents, A. E. Outerbridge & Co., 39 Broadway, New York. The winter-season passenger rates are very moderate, and range from three cents a mile upward. Round-trip tickets good for six months may be had for $50.

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Net earnings for October, 1904 - $5,090.00
" " " November, " - 6,027.30
" " " December, " - 6,477.30

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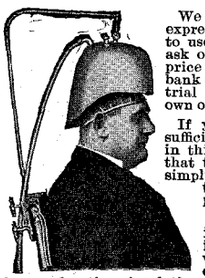

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child. "You see, the dear little pet just wants to throw his jam tart at the passengers, and I was afraid they wouldn't like it. Please to stand where you are. Now, stop crying, darling. This kind gentleman wants to play with you."—*Tit-Bits.*

There was no Need for Talking.—"Does the baby talk yet?" asked a friend of the family.

"No," replied the baby's disgusted little brother; "the baby doesn't need to talk."

"Doesn't need to talk?"

"No. All the baby has to do is to yell, and it gets everything there is in the house that's worth having."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Gentle Knock.—"Please, sir," pleaded the beggar, "I'd like to get a square meal. I——"

"Here, poor fellow," said Kloseman, "here's a penny for you."

"Oh, thank you, sir; but, pardon me, you haven't got a dyspepsia tablet about you, have you? I always suffer when I overeat."—Philadelphia *Press.*

How About It.—MISS ROXY (coldly): "No, sir, I have no use for love like yours!"

MR. PHOXY (eagerly): "Then you return it?"—Cleveland *Leader.*

Too Much Water.—

Mary had a little lamb,
And it was full of vim;
It got in Wall Street. That's the end—
The lamb it couldn't swim.

—Yonkers *Statesman.*

A Suggestion.—"This pay-roll is too big," exclaimed the manager of the "Hamlet" company. "Can't we get along with less people?"

"You might give up the ghost," suggested one of the gravediggers.

And the manager, wrongly thinking the suggestion referred to himself, discharged the humorist instanter.—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

January 2.—The terms for the surrender of Port Arthur are concluded at a conference between the aides of the opposing generals. It is reported from Mukden that an attempt by the Japanese to force the Russian center had been repulsed with heavy loss. Rohdestvensky's squadron of five battle-ships and three cruisers arrive at Sainte-Marie, Madagascar.

January 3.—The Japanese take possession of Port Arthur; by terms of surrender the Russian officers are paroled, but the privates and non-commissioned officers are taken prisoners. Despatches from St. Petersburg declare that no offer of peace, except one directly from Japan, would be considered.

January 4.—The Japanese, according to reports, found 20,000 sick and 5,000 able soldiers in Port Arthur. Japanese officials in Tokyo declare that talk of peace is futile, and that preparations are under way for a continued campaign on land and sea.

January 5.—St. Petersburg reports that Admiral Rohdestvensky's flag-ship, the battle-ship *Kniaz Souvaroff*, struck a rock and foundered off Madagascar. It is announced that General Stoessel will be court-martialed when he reaches St. Petersburg. The agitation for reform in Russia has increased to such an extent that it is believed that internal affairs may force her to conclude peace.

January 6.—Japanese naval experts hope to save several of the Russian ships sunk at Port Arthur.

January 7.—The Japanese Emperor issues a proclamation thanking General Nogi and his army. Details of the interview between Generals Nogi and Stoessel tell of the mutual esteem voiced by the commanders at Port Arthur.

January 8.—General Nogi reports the total number of prisoners taken at Port Arthur as 878 officers

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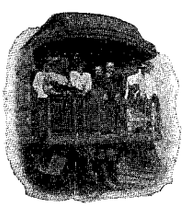

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and 23,491 men; Generals Fock, Smirnoff, and Garbatowsky and Rear Admiral Wiren decline to give their parole and will go to Japan as prisoners with their men.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 2.—A letter is published in the London *Times* which Count Tolstoy wrote to the Czar about three years ago urging reforms in Russia.

January 3.—The Sultan prohibits the sale of Bibles on the streets of Turkish cities.

January 5.—The home of the British consul outside Tangier is again attacked by Moorish brigands.

January 6.—The Archbishop of Canterbury refuses a request of American churches that he use his influence to have the educational tax removed from British non-conformists.

January 7.—General von Trotha reports a German victory after fifty hours' fighting against 1,000 Witbois at Grossnabas, Southwest Africa.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 4.—*Senate:* The Statehood bill is taken up; Senator Foraker offers an amendment to the bill, which is believed to outline a plan of action of opposition to the pending measure. Senator Newlands offers a resolution providing for a commission to draw up an act to consolidate all the railroads under government control.

House: Representative Baker, of New York, offers a resolution proposing an investigation of the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy in the matter of railroad rebates.

January 5.—*Senate:* The Statehood bill is discussed and bills are passed providing for the reorganization of the medical corps of the army, for promotion in the ordinance corps, and for better quarters for consuls.

House: Representative Livingston's resolution calling on the Department of Agriculture for the facts on which its cotton forecast was based is tabled after a long debate; the Hill currency bill is discussed.

January 6.—*Senate:* The nomination of William D. Crum to be Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., is confirmed.

House: The Fortifications Appropriation bill is passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 2.—Denver Republicans claim that 18,000 spurious ballots were cast for Adams.

January 3.—The Navy Department at Washington issues a statement declaring the present war has proven the supremacy of battle-ships.

The federal court at Philadelphia reverses the restraining order obtained by E. H. Harriman in the New Jersey courts in the Northern Securities case, and decides that the Northern Pacific stock should be distributed.

The President objects to the incorporation of Secretary Morton's pooling plan as corollary to the scheme to abolish rebates.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, asks the legislature to enact a law which would allow the suppression of newspapers as common nuisances.

January 4.—Attorney-General Moody, in his brief in the Beef trust case in the Supreme Court, declares that a complete monopoly exists controlling the prices of cattle and meat.

Theodore Thomas dies at Chicago.

January 5.—President Roosevelt addresses the Forest Congress on the necessity for preserving the timber.

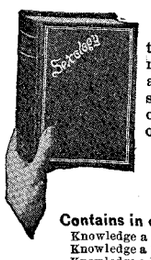
Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, recommends tariff revision in his first message to the legislature, and urges the appointment of a commission to report on the subject.

January 6.—Arguments in the Beef trust case are begun in the United States Supreme Court.

January 7.—At a conference between President Roosevelt and Republican leaders it is decided to postpone tariff revision until fall.

The Colorado legislature declares Alva Adams elected governor.

Learn the Truth



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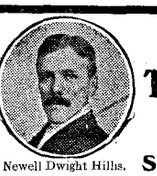

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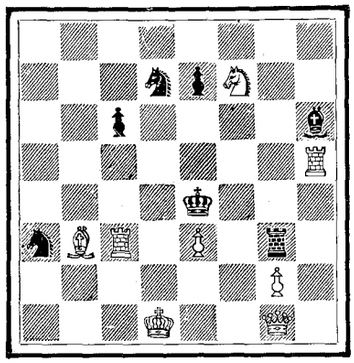

White—Eight Pieces.

8; 3spS2: 2p4b; 7R; 4k3; sBR1P1r1; 6P1; 3K2Q1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,023.

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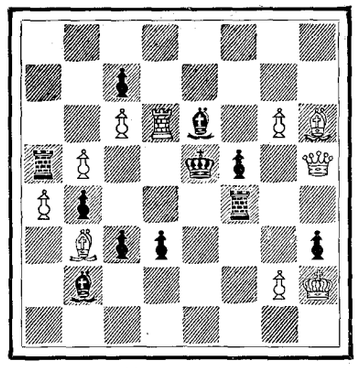

White—Ten Pieces.

8; 2p5; 2PRb1PB; rP2kp1Q; Pp3r2; 1Bpp3p; 1b4PK; 8.

White mates in three moves.

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No. 1,015.

1. R—Q 8 / Kt—B 5 — 2. R x B ch / K x R — 3. R—Q 5, mate

1. ..... / Kt other — 2. R—Q R 8 / Any — 3. R x P, mate

2. ..... / P x R — 3. R—R 8, mate

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Kieseritzky Gambit.

	BEU. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*		BEU. *White.*	CHAROUSEK. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	11	Kt—B 2	B—K 3
2	P—K B 4	P x P	12	P—Q 4	Kt—B 4
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	13	B x P	K Kt x Q P
4	P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	14	P x Kt	Kt x P
5	Kt—K 5	B—Kt 2	15	Q—Q 2	B—Kt 6 ch
6	Kt x Kt P	P—Q 4	16	B—K 2	B—B 5
7	Kt—B 2	P x P	17	Kt—B 3	Castles Q R
8	Kt x P	Q—K 2	18	Q—B sq	Kt x B
9	Q—K 2	Kt—Q B 3	19	Q—K 3	Kt x B
10	P—B 3	Kt—K 3		Resigns.	

The Kieseritzky Gambit turns out invariably in favor of Black, and is the reason for the variation invented by Professor Rice, which has gained such a world-wide publicity as the Rice Gambit. Knowing the defect of the Kieseritzky Gambit, some of the players introduced in the Vienna Gambit Tournament (after 5.., B—Kt 2; 6 P—Q 4, P—Q 3); 7 Kt x B P with tolerable success. It gives a more reliable attack than the sacrifice in the Allgaier Gambit. Anyhow, 6 P—Q 4 is much better than 6 Kt x Kt P as in the text. Black has it all his own then. White, however, could make a better fight with 7 P—Q 4. The remainder of the game plays itself, only Charousek finishes it in his usual elegant way.

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King's Knight's Gambit.

	CHAROUSEK. *White.*	MAKOVETZ. *Black.*		CHAROUSEK. *White.*	MAKOVETZ. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	9	B x P	Q—Kt 3
2	P—K B 4	P x P	10	Kt—K 5	Castles
3	Kt—K B 3	P—Q 4	11	Kt—B 4	Q—B 3
4	P x P	Q x P	12	P—Q 5	Q—R 3
5	Kt—B 3	Q—K 3 ch	13	P—Q R 4	Kt—Kt 5
6	B—K 2	B—K 2	14	P—Q 6	P x P
7	Castles	Kt—K B 3	15	Kt—Q 5	Resigns.
8	P—Q 4	B—Q 2			

3.., P—Q 4 is inferior to many of the other defenses, and certainly to 3.., P—K Kt 4, which might tempt White to the Kieseritzky, Allgaier, or Muzio variations. But having selected the defense in the text he should have continued 4.., Kt—K B 3. 4.., Q x P gives White a quick development—the main object of the Gambit. With the King still at its original square and the Queen in front of it, he must be exposed to an overwhelming attack. He might have had some chances of resistance, however, had he played 9.., B—B 3, so as to secure a retreat for the Queen. He tried to escape afterward with 13.., Kt—Kt 5, but Charousek cut off the retreat of the Queen with 14 P—Q 6 and the Queen was lost.

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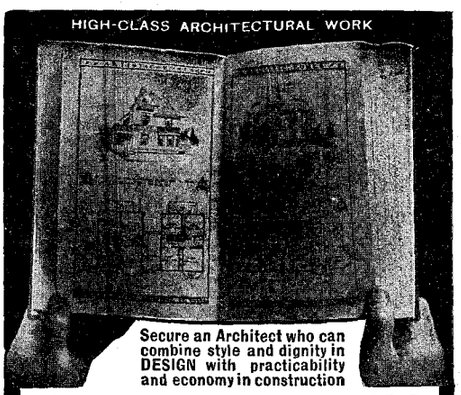

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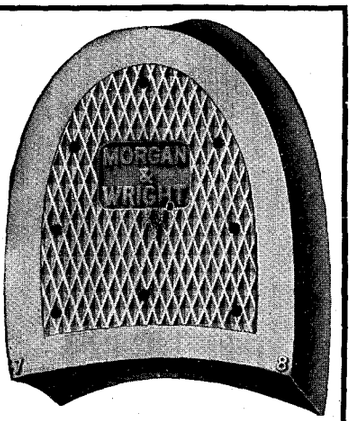

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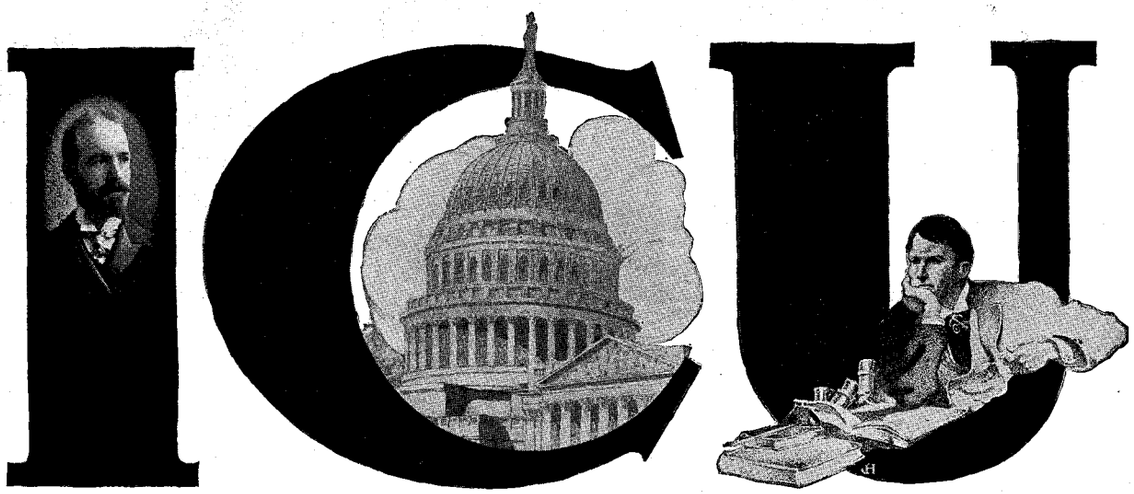

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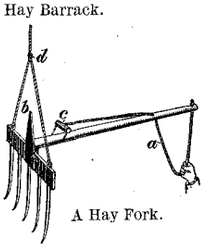

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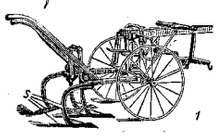

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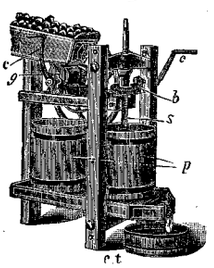

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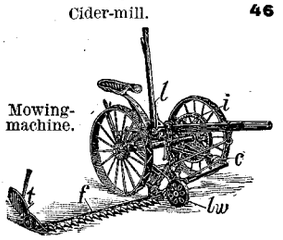

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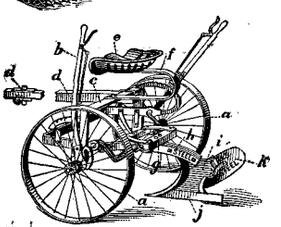

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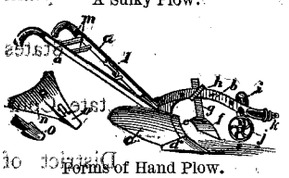

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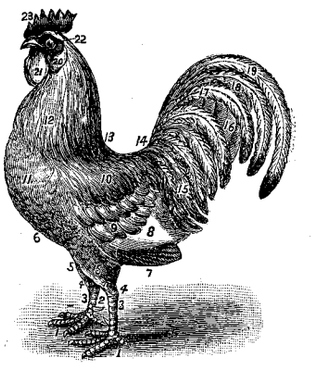

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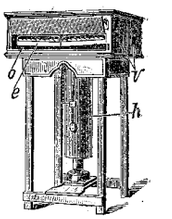

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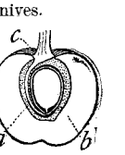

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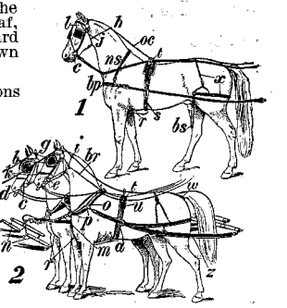

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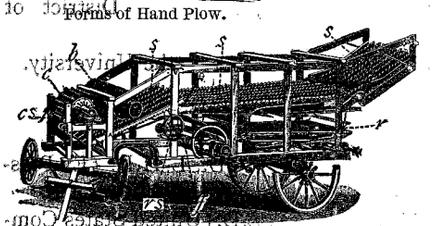

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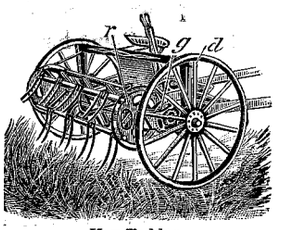

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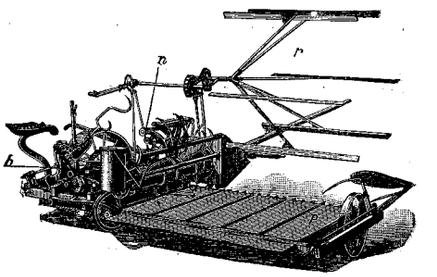

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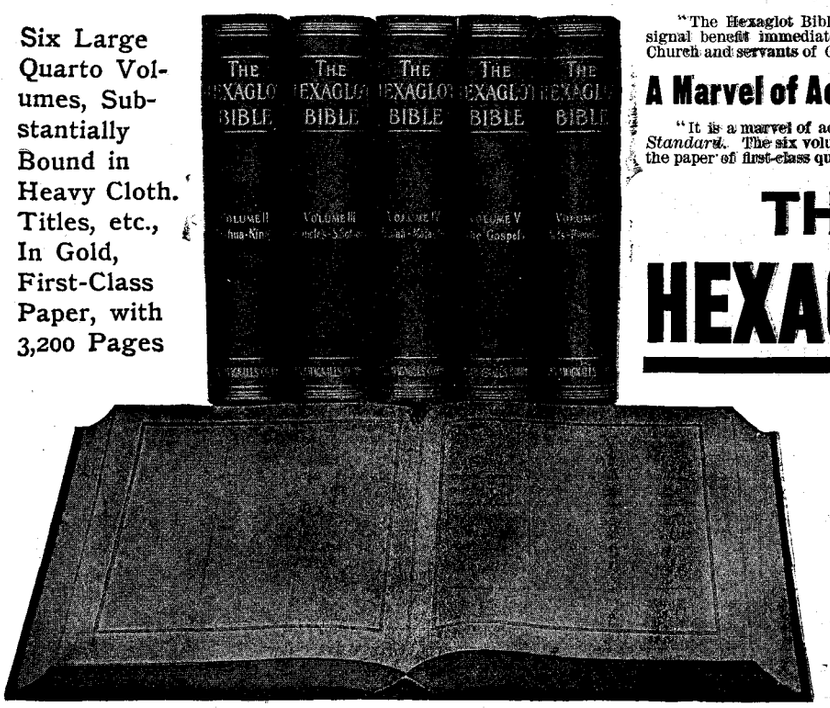

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